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THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP,
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No. 7797.—VOL. L. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)

THIS DAY (SATURDAY) at 1.30 and 7.15., AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour exciting in magnificence the display offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, junr., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell, Misses, Vernon, Fandelle, Ellicott, Ainea, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 a.m. all day. LAST NIGHT.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by Sidney Grundy. LAST NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreave Tappin, Gurney, Gunning, Sarah Robson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. 7.55, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (13th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Richton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurd) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. MATINEES of THE DEAD HEART on Saturdays 15th and 22nd April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. (Last six nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner, Mr. H. Saker; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Burnett, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chaney; Mesdames E. Terry, L. Bessett, and L. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—LAST MATINEE of OUR BOYS TO-DAY (saturday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Content, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. C. J. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr, Mesdames Cora Graham, Hension, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Gilliard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE THIS DAY (Saturday), at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HOSKEN. 178th Performances. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and hundreds of applause. At 2.15 and 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 2 and 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, Bassett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Soutten, Fred Kaye, Mrs. Sophie Lonsdale, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.1

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 150th Time. Messrs. Frank Cooper, Marius, J. D. Beveridge, E. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Thos. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James Rust, W. Northcott, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Keeley, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.3. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA'S SHADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Hardaty, E. Gove, F. Ellerton, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Hyner, F. Weymes, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-DAY (saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Rose, Howard, Ashby, Rossiter, Swift, Phillips, Tomkins, Greenbank, Bennett, Mesdames Lowe, Farrell, Dunn, Saunders, Townsend, Barnleigh, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
N.B.—HAMLET, EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MANUEL AND MAN, in which the distinguished popular artist will appear; Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Mayhew, E. Webster, Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Hartley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fry) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Langtry.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry, Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Beauchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Langham, Arnolffe, Gwynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11. No fees.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Mr. Charles Brookfield, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Miss Montshaw. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,703.

GARRICK THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. H. Knight, Mr. Harding, Mr. Byron, Mrs. Blanche Horlock, Mrs. F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 7.30, by DREAM FACES. Mr. A. Forbes Robertson, Mr. C. H. Brookfield, Mr. A. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE SATURDAY, March 22, at 2 p.m. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, MIDDLEMAN.
LAST NIGHTS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Age, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Estelle Young, Maud Holland, Mrs. Stirling, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, L. La Hay, Frank Wyatt, Arthur Williams, &c. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gilbert, Roberton, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mr. JOHN HOARE and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 213th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farrar, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Clinton; Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.
Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Beerbohm Tree, Brandon Thomas, George Giddens, George Gael, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevallier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE THIS DAY (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. DARBYSHIRE.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina, Simonsen; Mdlles. Sarmon, Marie, Thurgate, and Verge, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by "Saga," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Marie Lloyd, George English, Lotty Lily, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 7.50. Ten Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. EMILE WAUTERS. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sertis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10. Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; the Macnees, in a novel musical absurdity; Vosturo, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Dowsey and Pepper; Ada Blakely, mirth-ful clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Pearce, the marvellous mimic; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Prof. Wright's Dogs; Royal and Richfield's Nifty Chapmans; Quinn and Allen; and Edmund Tempe, the Elegant; James Fawn, comic; the Kelleson Troupe; Isola Grossmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chaud, the famous opera bouffe prima donna; H. McNish, Comedian; Marion Comyns.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE REFORM OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. ORROCK'S lecture the other day to the Society of Arts, coming as it did on the top of Mr. HENRY TATE'S munificent offer to the National Gallery, has served to fix public attention upon some of the flaws in that popular institution. The two chief grievances which have been aired on the present occasion may be very shortly stated. A National Gallery, argues Mr. ORROCK, in taking if somewhat equivocal phrase, should before all things represent our National Art. Yet the British School is, in oil paintings, the least adequately represented in Trafalgar-square of all; whilst the specimens of the peculiarly national art of water-colour are consigned to a cellar. On the other hand, Mr. TATE comes forward, with splendid public spirit, and offers to fill up from his private collection of British pictures some of the gaps in the Gallery, but there is doubt and difficulty because the existing rooms are full already. We are thus involved, it seems, in a vicious circle. "Buy or borrow more British pictures," says Mr. ORROCK. "*Cui bono?*" Sir FREDERICK BURTON might reply, "when I have nowhere to put them." Such solutions of this difficulty as have hitherto been offered have not penetrated sufficiently to the root of the matter. We propose, therefore, to state as concisely as we can the main lines on which Radical Reform at the National Gallery should proceed.

And first, as to the alleged non-recognition by the nation of its national school. Mr. ORROCK has here both overstated and understated his case. In the department of oils, the collection of British pictures at Trafalgar-square is, with some gaps, a very fine one. To say that British art has been left in cold neglect is somewhat absurd when REYNOLDS, GAINSBOROUGH, HOGARTH, TURNER, CONSTABLE, CROME, WILKIE, LANDSEER—to mention only some of the greatest names—are all superbly represented. The collection of water-colours is less complete, but Mr. ORROCK forgot to add that most of the deficiencies at Trafalgar-square are supplied in the Historical Collection of Water-colours at South Kensington. This point brings us at once to the first "plank" in our Reform Bill. There is not one National Gallery in London; there are two. The overlapping of the National Gallery at South Kensington and the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square is anomalous and absurd. A Royal Commission should at once be appointed, with executive powers, to overhaul the two rival National Galleries with a view to their co-ordination. The lines on which the division of spheres should proceed will appear presently. It would not be an easy task; but a Government which has not been afraid to tackle in some measure the chaos of local areas surely need not shrink from tackling the chaos of National Galleries.

The immediate effect of this first indispensable step would be to increase, on the whole, the number of works in Trafalgar-square. But an extension of the galleries there is already and in any case imperatively called for. Mr. ORROCK echoed Mr. RUSKIN'S words of righteous indignation at the exhibition of TURNER'S and DE WINT'S and CATTERMOLE'S drawings "by cellar light." But he omitted to mention the enormous mass of TURNER drawings which the National Gallery possesses, and does not exhibit by any light at all. A quarter of a century ago Mr. RUSKIN spent some of the best years of his prime in sorting, arranging, and mounting several thousands of the drawings which TURNER bequeathed to the nation. A small selection of them Mr. RUSKIN framed; and these are exhibited by instalments in the "cellars" aforesaid. Some others are circulated amongst the provinces. But the great mass of the drawings still repose in the tin boxes in which Mr. RUSKIN deposited the classified bundles. Each bundle is probably worth £500. It "saves money," we suppose, to leave them there. But if so, then he also was economical who hid his talent in a napkin, and Mr. GOSCHEN should hoard the nation's money in his stockings. Not being so persuaded ourselves, we prefer to think that true economy requires some use to be made of these buried treasures at the National Gallery. What should be done as soon as the inevitable extension of the Galleries is made, is to include a representative collection of water-colour drawings—drawn from the Trafalgar-square cellars and the South Kensington galleries—in the side of the building devoted to the British school.

The increase of wall-space demanded by the foregoing reforms need not be so great as might appear. For, in the third place, the National Gallery wants both weeding and decentralizing. An Act passed in 1856 authorizes the sale from time to time by public auction of any pictures (except those bequeathed or given) which are not required for a national collection. There are still several pictures within this category cumbering the walls. There are many more which, though of great merit, should be weeded out as duplicates. The National Gallery Loan Act of 1883 meets this need. There are more of TURNER'S oil-pictures in Trafalgar-square than can be justified by any principles of proportion. There are enough of his water-colours to stock every Public Gallery in the country. Two of RUYSDAEL'S "Waterfalls" are sufficient; the rest should be sent to provincial collections. There are some "squint-eyed saints" to spare also. These are merely a few examples of many superfluities. A National Gallery is like a Standard Library of Reference. Duplicates, or at any rate triplicates, should be distributed amongst Branch Libraries, as it were, in the provinces.

Finally, the pressure on the National Gallery should be relieved by the removal elsewhere of all pictures by living or recently deceased British artists. We want in London a gallery like the French Luxembourg—a gallery representative of the native art of our own time. There is no need, as some have suggested, to multiply galleries by building a Luxembourg in Kensington Gardens. The nucleus of such a gallery exists already at the South Kensington Museum, in the CHANTREY pictures and Mr. WATTS'S gifts. No picture is allowed into the Louvre until ten years after its painter's death. Some such rule should be framed by the Royal Commission suggested above. Any pictures thus ruled out—such as most of those now offered by Mr. TATE—should go to the Luxembourg of South Kensington. The National Gallery in Trafalgar-square should be reserved for those works which have stood the test of time and have thus made good their claim to "that respect and veneration to which," as REYNOLDS said, "no modern can pretend."

Such are the main features of the Reform which is needed in the National Gallery. There are many minor matters which also need reforming. The constitution of the Trustees is anomalous and unsatisfactory. The Director is allowed to hold office for far too long. The system of copying is greatly abused. The authorities are far less enlightened than those at other institutions in the matter of popularizing the Gallery. But these things must be reserved for future consideration. For the present we are content to submit to those who are officially interested, as well as to the public for whom the pictures are held in trust, the four main principles above described for the Reform of the National Gallery.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

XI.—THE MONUMENT: UPSTAIRS AND DOWN.

"A PILLAR to be set up in memory of the Fire." Thus ran the wording of the decree which went forth in 1667 in the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of London. Four years later Sir Christopher Wren's plans were worked out, and the foundation stones of the Monument were laid where the Fire of London was supposed to have first broken out, "not far from Thames-street, near London Bridge," as the *London Gazette* of September 2, 1666, has it in its official account, of the "sudden and lamentable fire." For six long years the master builder's men were at work erecting the overgrown Doric column, occasionally laying down their tools to await the next supply of Portland stone, which was not always to be had of the quality and dimensions proper for the edifice, till a proclamation was issued by the King in Council prohibiting the exportation of any more stone from the Isle of Portland without the permission of Sir C. Wren, the Surveyor-General.

In 1677 the building was finished, and for more than two centuries Londoners and sightseers from all parts of the world have mounted the black marble steps to obtain from the galleries at the top yet another of the "sights of London." In 1842 the "recent melancholy suicides" had become so frequent that the gallery on the abacus was covered with great iron bars to prevent further fatal leaps into the yawning depths. Again, a few years ago, special attention was directed to the Monument when, a piece of the outside stonework falling down, it was rumoured that the giant was tottering, and no doubt nearing its latter end. But the foundations of this rumour were not so firm as those of the column, which, after 200 years, does not seem to totter any more than it did immediately

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

BROWNINGIANA.

The mass of Browning literature called into being by the poet's death grows apace. Mr. Kingsland has given us a second and enlarged edition of his "Robert Browning, Chief Poet of the Age." Dr. Berdoe has this week published a volume of papers on various scientific aspects of the poet's work. Dr. Furnivall is still pursuing and adding to his researches into Browning's ancestry. A shilling volume of Selections is promised. And now it is announced that "Mrs. Sutherland Orr is engaged on a biographical and critical account of Robert Browning and his works, with the authority and assistance of Mr. Browning's family."

AN ILLUSTRATED SCOTT.

I hear that Mr. Hugh Thomson, whose charming pictures of old country life in the last century have appeared from time to time in the *English Illustrated*, has received a commission from Messrs. Black to illustrate Scott's novels. This is a task which will occupy Mr. Thomson for some years. Mr. Thomson is a genial young Irishman, with all the humour and some of the accent for which his race is famous. His new task is one which any artist might indeed be proud to undertake.

THE GROWTH OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It is a hopeful sign of the times that a third edition of Mr. Thomas Greenwood's "Free Public Libraries" should be in the press. After thirty-six years' working of the Public Libraries Acts, there were 135 adoptions of the Acts. During the four years since the issue of that first edition of this book, no fewer than sixty-four places have been added to the list of adoptions of the Acts. In London up to 1886 two places only—St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Wandsworth—had adopted the Acts. To-day the number stands at nineteen out of the sixty-seven parishes in which the metropolitan area is divided. So great has been the expansion in the entire subject, that it has been necessary to re-write the book from end to end.

A "NOVEL" DEPARTURE BY "PUNCH."

Mr. Punch is turning novelist, it seems. Mr. George Du Maurier, it is stated, "is soon to appear as an author. He is engaged in writing a novel, which he will himself illustrate in his well-known and delightful manner." And meanwhile Mr. Harry Furniss has just completed the illustrations for a humorous story by Mr. J. Davidson, entitled "Perfervid" (Ward and Downey).

WORDSWORTH "AT THE GRAVE OF BURNS."

Wordsworthians are familiar with the poet's touching lines "At the Grave of Burns," written on the occasion of his first visit to Dumfries in 1803. At that period the last resting-place of the Scottish bard was situated in a corner of St' Michael's churchyard, and marked only by the flat stone placed there by his wife. In a hitherto unpublished letter of Allan Cunningham's, dated July 30, 1834, the reason-poet mentions that Wordsworth had just written to him "saying he had been in the vale of the Nith, and walked in the footsteps of Burns. 'By-the-bye,' he says, 'what a sorry piece of sculpture is Burns's monument in Dumfries Churchyard, monstrous in conception, and clumsy in the execution; it is a disgrace to the memory of the poet.'"—a verdict in which Allan Cunningham acquiesced.

THE FREAKS OF THE BIBLIOPHILES.

Nothing is more curious than the freaks of bibliophiles. Why, for instance, should first editions of even minor nineteenth-century poets be so keenly sought for, whilst those of eighteenth-century giants are neglected? Why should a first edition of Pope's Homer be worth less than one of Morris's Odyssey? Or Boswell's Johnson than Mr. Birrell's Obiter Dicta? The first edition of the latter costs, I believe, a guinea. A copy of the first edition of Boswell's Johnson with an autograph inscription by the author was bought the other day in Oxford-street for 12s. Hazlitt's advice about the reading of books (or was it Lamb's?)—"when a new book comes out, take down an old one"—might be applied to book-buying: when a rage sets in for a nineteenth century first edition, buy an eighteenth century one.

FORTHCOMING.

The shilling edition of "Vanity Fair" will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, in a week or two. The covers are the old, original yellow, and the book itself contains Thackeray's original illustrations.—The monograph on Mr. Gladstone in the forthcoming new series, "The Queen's Prime Ministers"—a title which looks as if it were borrowed from Mr. Barnett Smith's "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria"—will be from the pen of Mr. G. W. E. Russell. (Sampson Low.)—Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, and Co. have "in subscription" the two following illustrated volumes:—"La Reine Marie-Antoinette," by Pierre de Nolhac, and "Flirt," by Paul Hervieu.—Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co. have now in the press "The Diary of Sir Moses Montefiore and Lady Montefiore," edited by Dr. L. Loewe, who accompanied Sir Moses on his mission to Damascus and Constantinople. The book, which is in two volumes, will cover the period between 1812 and 1883, and contains many interesting observations on men and problems of that period.—Archdeacon Farrar's new book, "Truths to Live by," will be published early next month (Isbister).—Among forthcoming publications by the Clarendon Press are a new edition of Lord Carnarvon's "Chesterfield Letters," and a "History of the Dominion of Canada" by the Rev. W. P. Greswell.

X. Y. Z.

after completion, when the architect abandoned his design of using it as an astronomical tube for discovering the parallax of the earth on account of the considerable oscillations of the pillar, caused by the motion of vehicles as they passed by.

The small entrance at the east side of the Monument, in Monument-yard, stands hospitably open every week-day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., and I entered it the other day (writes a representative) together with quite a small army of other visitors, all bent on making the best of a gloriously bright day, to see the view while the sun shone. It was uninteresting enough at first to mount the damp, narrow steps, from which on one side rises the thick yellow wall, while on the other the railings, which are particularly rough and ugly, form a barrier. Going up to the highest floor of a London house which takes the name of workmen's model dwellings in vain, is about as exciting and attractive as mounting the first hundred steps of the Monument. Presently, however, a change comes over the scene. The walls grow more clammy, the steps more wet and slippery, through the loopholes the sunbeams throw into the semi-darkness a shaft of light which seems a solid tangible obstacle, and from which I noticed a small boy, racing up, recoil in sudden terror. Then, as you toil on and on, the idea haunts the mind with strange and awful fascination that between the clumsy corkscrew railings there yawns a pit so deep and horrible that it may well be compared with the bottomless one of Scripture. Commonsense reproves the nervous shiver called forth by the thought of the depths at whose brink you climb stolidly onwards, but it cannot be entirely suppressed even by those who would scorn the very idea that they have nerves. Nearer the top, walls and steps are drier, and when the 345th step is climbed, and the first gallery is reached, the view around is sufficient reward to the valorous ones who have braved the imaginary (but momentarily very real) perils of the ascent. The white cloudlets in the blue sky seem to be so near that, were it not for the anti-suicidal iron bars above you, you might put the saying to a proof that it is impossible to catch a cloud in your arms. Life-sized crows in mid air, where they generally sail in the human imagination in physical "circumstances" greatly reduced, were also among the first objects I observed. Then the eye strays from the upper regions to where, deep, deep below, the City houses stand on either side of the black streets; to where the blue river (it really does look blue) carries the vessels to the sea, and further away to where clumps of bare trees and more houses vanish gradually in a white soft haze. So much has been said of the awe-inspiring sight of the great town which is presented from the top of the Monument that, as is usually the case under the same conditions, the first impression is somewhat disappointing, and one begins to realize that it *was* rather a pity the behest of Charles II. that a new and more beautiful London should be built on the ashes of the old was so very inadequately carried out. In three years' time the new city was finished: a colossal illustration of the proverb that if you aim at the moon you reach the house-top; the "house-top" in the present case not being very high. Nevertheless, it is very interesting to get a bird's-eye view of the labyrinth below, and to see the "solemn domes, the stately palaces," for once as if they were a toy city taken out of its box, piece by piece, and planted on the ground by some wayward child.

Down below, in his small box, sits another keeper of this giant, and, as I reached the lower level once again—it looked particularly low and flat then—I paused for a moment's chat while he slowly cut an apple, and ate it, piece by piece, from the point of his penknife.

"Have you many visitors?"—"A good many on days like this, and all the year round a sprinkling. But midsummer is our best time, when visitors from the country come to see London. Most visitors are men, but a good number of ladies and children go up as well. Occasionally a woman comes down and faints; she sits down here and we bring her to, but we don't get much thanks for it."

"Have there been any recent suicides?"—"None whatever since 1845. People know better nowadays. If they're tired of it, they go and jump off the bridge, which is much easier and more convenient than jumping from the Monument. Did ever anybody jump or fall inside over the bannisters? No, not to my knowledge. They wouldn't do it, out of regard for me, because they would know that they would come down on my head if they did."

Behind the door two specimens of the British workmen were busy (or *not* busy—according to the view which one may take of the meaning of the term); they had several times tried to join in the conversation with somewhat uncalled-for remarks, and as I turned to go one of them, who had evidently seen something of the treasure-hunter or the archæologist, called out, "Take some of them rubbishy bits outside; they are real parts of the old Monument. Take some and welcome."

The best time to view the Monument from without is after coming down from it, when the column inspires a good deal more respect than it does before. The inscriptions on three sides of the pedestal tell, in Latin, the chief points in the history of the Monument; Cibber's bas-relief on the fourth speaks for itself; so do the other decorations. But one of the most interesting parts is gone, since shortly after the passing of the Act for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, in 1829, the English inscription, which formed one continued line round the top of the plinth, was for ever erased. It ran as follows:—

> This Pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this ancient City, began and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion, and old English liberty, and introducing Popery and slavery.

"What is the reason for that inexplicable attraction which draws people to the edge of a precipice, and seems to force them, unless they struggle against it with all their might, to fling themselves down?" I asked later on, in a small assembly.—"Don't talk about it," said, with hushed voice, a sweet-faced, very religious-minded woman. "It is the Evil One himself tempting the weak." Close by sat a young Continental savant. He laughed, adjusted his *pince-nez*, and replied, "And so you have experienced the mysterious *raptus?* Who would dare to explain it? It is one of the things between heaven and earth," &c., &c.

[*Our last "Saturday Afternoon" article, entitled "St. Paul's Cathedral," appeared on March 8.*]

MR. BERESFORD-HOPE AND SIR W. DE SOUZA.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have had my attention directed to a letter by Miss Cons, published in your issue of yesterday. In this letter Miss Cons states that she was informed by the gentleman who served her with the notices on Tuesday last that "he was Mr. Beresford-Hope's lawyer." I can only say that he had no authority from me to make any such statement, and that he, whoever he may be, never has been, nor is, my lawyer. As regards Mr. Tilleard, I may add that I have never, to my knowledge, seen him, nor did I know anything about him until I saw his letter in your paper denying that he was my lawyer. I entirely confirm his statement on this point. Miss Cons is, of course, at liberty to put any construction she pleases on Mr. Tilleard's letter, but I can only state that Sir Walter De Souza has not lent me his name, nor have I anything to do with the service of the notices, or the institution or prosecution of proceedings by Sir Walter De Souza against Miss Cons or Miss Cobden. It is not my practice to shelter myself behind other people's names, and if I attack I do so openly and in my own name. Hoping that you will be able to find space in your paper for this letter, I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES THOMAS BERESFORD-HOPE.

10, *King's Bench walk, Temple, March* 14, 1890.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The most important political news this morning is not the election at Stoke, but the conversion of Mr. Caldwell. The member for the St. Rollox division of Glasgow has, indeed, for some time been rather wavering in his fidelity to the Unionist party, and has more than once gone into the Liberal lobby or abstained from voting, but a deliberate act of secession has much more effect politically than a stray vote. Mr. Caldwell has now followed Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Buchanan in rejoining the Liberal fold. And he is wise; for to the great majority of Scottish Unionist Liberals, there is only this alternative open: to find salvation now, or to be cast into the pit at the General Election.

Stoke is only "so so." We have, indeed, held the seat, and held it by an increased majority. But these results were as certain as the results of any other scientific law. The only room for doubt was in the size of the increase to our majority. In this matter we have done better than in 1886, but only a little better, and not nearly so well as in 1885. Here are the figures:—

	1885.		1886.		1889.		on 1886.
Liberal vote.....	4,790	...	3,255	...	4,157	...	+902
Tory or Unionist	2,800	...	2,093	...	2,926	...	+833
	1,990		1,162		1,231		+ 69

The improvement is good so far as it goes, but it is nothing like so good as Stamford. It is, however, wholly satisfactory to note that 900 more votes were found on the Home Rule side than in the pre-Pigott days. We hope that Mr. Chaplin and the rest of them will be duly thankful for this fresh evidence of the "services" rendered by the *Times*. And, by the way, what has come of the Pigott Indemnity Fund, which a Tory contemporary promised to start as soon as the debate on the Report was over, but which seems for some reason to have hung fire?

There is a refreshing candour in the satisfaction expressed by the Unionist papers at their candidate being beaten by no more than a cool twelve hundred. Blessed are they who expect little, for they shall not be disappointed! It is noteworthy, too, that, having laboriously demonstrated that St. Pancras and Stamford meant nothing, our Unionist contemporaries now proclaim with one voice that Stoke is very significant as showing that at the next general election the *status quo*—with its large Unionist majority—will be maintained. To those of us who consistently treat all by-elections alike with scientific candour, the political arithmetic of the Unionists, with a different set of rules for each case, is very entertaining.

The great strike of coal miners, which has been like a shadow over the land for the past few weeks, has practically begun. Tens of thousands of men will to-day withdraw their tools, and numerous pits will be closed. Most people have been slow to believe that the dispute would culminate in a great strike, and even now many are convinced that an arrangement cannot fail to be made immediately. But it is impossible to say how long the contest will last when masters and men resort to a trial of strength. Our information is that the miners are determined to carry their point; and while, on the other hand, the colliery owners as a body are showing a bold front, they are really not so solid as they appear. Many of them have divided interests, being owners of ironworks as well as coalpits, and they are not likely to sacrifice their advantages as ironmasters in order to carry their point as coal-owners. The concessions already made are tangible proof that this is a correct estimate of the position. Meanwhile, the uncertainty as to the future is causing widespread alarm, and cannot fail to do much mischief among our industries.

Ought Parliament to sit through the English summer? It is a most grave question of State, and Sir George Trevelyan deserves thanks for bringing it forward in a speech so urbane and reasonable, and with such a pleasing old-fashioned flavour of summer vacancy, and garden-plots, and good old Andrew Marvell. Last year the House did not rise till the beginning of September—too late to catch in its prime, not only England, but Norway, Switzerland, and almost any other resort of the jaded politician whose whole idea of renewing his own life is not to take away that of a host of partridges. Surely this must be very bad for the M.P., and therefore for legislation and the country. "Love theu thy land," says the poet; and it is possible enough to love England in a mild September. But it is easiest to love anything when you see it at its very best, and the dreadful result of imprisoning the legislator through the waning summer in the heated chamber and lobbies of St. Stephen's may be a falling off in his patriotism.

On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the member of Parliament gets, if he cares to avail himself of it, a clear "Saturday to Monday" every week of his parliamentary life. Fancy that, ye overworked clerks of cockneydom—a whole holiday on Saturday, a clear Sunday, and no need to be back by Monday morning, since the House meets in the afternoon. It is Sir George's own fault if he does not in this way enjoy many a breath of the fresh air of field and wood and garden, far away from London as the railways reach. Still, that is no objection to the idea of putting the session one or two months earlier—taking the seven months, for instance, as was done in the time of the Georges, from November to July, instead of from February to September. That would retain the advantage coveted by all sensible M.P.'s, and yearned for (no wonder!) by the Cabinet Minister, of having the holidays all in a whack when they do come. It would also keep intact those opportunities of visiting the colonies which Mr. Marjoribanks upheld, and of which it would be better if more members availed themselves.

In a well-meaning article on lady journalists in this week's *Speaker* complaint is made that "there is no place in Fleet-street where the rushing reporteress can get a proper meal," and that "to do men's work on women's food, or to do reporting on tea and buns, is not conducive to health." Surely this is very absurd; for, as a matter of fact, there are far more places in Fleet-street where the "reporteress" can get "a proper meal" than there are "reporteresses." It is not a special club of which the lady journalist stands in need, but "a fair field and no favour,"—beginning (let us say) with admittance to the Reporters' Gallery in the House of Commons.

The twenty-fifth Cabinet that has held office in France during the twenty years of the Third Republic has now gone the way of its predecessors. The only wonder is that it had not gone before. It was purely an Emergency Cabinet, put in to win the elections, and as soon as M. Constans, the man who carried the elections, had resigned, the Cabinet had no longer any excuse for staying. The downfall proves two things about the recent general election: first, that the era of Republican rivalries has by no means been ended by it, and, secondly, that the Protectionists have come back stronger than ever from the last appeal to the country. For though the reason of M. Tirard's downfall is to be found in the exhaustion of his mandate, the occasion of it was the offence his proposed commercial arrangement with Turkey had given to the Protectionists.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE.

LOOKING broadly at the Exhibition of Water Colour Paintings at the Royal Institute, every one will see at once that the collection is superior to the last in respect both to quality and to interest, as well as in point of hanging and the reduction in the number of pictures displayed. When the president, Sir James Linton, and Mr. E. J. Gregory both put forth their full strength in their single-figure subjects, as they have done in the present instance, the artistic interest of an exhibition is assured; and, inasmuch as they are worthily supported in the department both of figure-painting and of landscape, the general improvement is easily accounted for. Sir James has three pictures in his well-known manner. The first, a portrait of "Miss Ashbee" (16), a young lady elegantly robed, or rather swathed, in a soft red silk gown; "Chloris" (373), holding a red feather fan; and "Waiting" (441)—a costume-picture—the last more important than the others, and more delightful, too, perhaps, in point of costume and harmony of colour. Mr. Gregory, A.R.A., is simply amazing in the little costume-portraits of his wife and sister-in-law. Whether we look at "Æsthetic Amenity" (302), or at "A Step on the Stairs" (322), we are enchanted by the beauty of workmanship. In the former the young girl, clad in subdued shades of pink and blue, embroidered in gold, is playing a guitar. In the folds of her costume, which are drawn with peculiar skill, play many shadows that introduce the subtlest variations of colour. In the second tiny picture, that of Mrs. Gregory, attired in the white lace dress in which he painted her a couple of years ago, the lady sits in a Chippendale room which, while full of detail, is yet extremely harmonious. It is, indeed, difficult to know which most to admire—the colour or the draughtsmanship. With these little masterpieces other figure-painters find it hard to vie, yet there is much good work upon the walls. Mr. Reginald Savage, in his illustration of the Legend of "Warwick and Dun Cow" (211), has made great progress, introducing remarkable technical skill, as well as individuality, into his representation of the mediæval corpse-strewn field, and the hard-pressed knight. Mr. Hugh Carter, by virtue of his training under Josef Israels, introduces the welcome Dutch element, dealing in that subdued tone of colour and sentiment of melancholy for which his master has always been famous. Mr. Wollen, admired of Meissonier, makes a most ambitious and, it must be confessed, not altogether successful effort in his "Capture of French Guns by the Union Brigade at Waterloo," which though spirited lacks reality. His simpler "Food before the Fight" is far better. The humouristic element is provided by Mr. Charles Green's "The Pickwick Club" and "John Gilpin," by Mr. Dadd's and Mr. Dollman's highwayman subjects, and by Mr. Gordon Browne's graceful designs.

In landscape the exhibition is unquestionably strong, even though there is nothing, perhaps, that is particularly new. Mr. Edwin Dale's "Distant View of Florence" (15) is a genuinely artistic drawing of admirable quality, as well as entirely novel in the view which the painter has selected. It is in striking contrast with his other work, "A Signal" (733), in which a man is piling faggots on to a blazing brazier—the picture indeed being a curious study of smoke as well as a landscape. Mr. H. G. Hine the vice-president, has seldom been better than in his superb "Fittleworth Common" (317), which rightly occupies a place of honour. It is broad in effect, poetic in sentiment, subtle in gradation, and full of variety and air. In these respects it is probably superior to his "View near Hartley" (379). Mr. Arthur Severn's "Entrance to Brantwood, Coniston Lake," will be interesting to all admirers of Mr. Ruskin, but the picture cannot be compared for artistic quality to the admirable study of "Breaking Waves" (374), on the north wall of the same room.

Marine painting has received less attention in this than in previous exhibitions. If we exclude Mr. Frank Walton's fine shore-pieces, only two painters of any note have dealt wholly with the sea. These are Mr. Edwin Hayes and Mr. W. L. Wyllie, both of them highly skilful each in his own manner, and each the very antithesis of the other. Mr. Wyllie in his pictures of "H.M.S. *Devastation* and *Rodney*" (235), and "The Shah arriving at Gravesend" (136), displays all his accuracy of touch and his dainty precision of drawing, but with hardly more imagination or poetry than is ordinarily found in a photographic camera. Mr. Hayes, on the other hand, never fails to show us the more picturesque side of the scene, the tumble of the waves, and the beauty of the old craft, and the fleeting clouds.

THE SWEETS OF COUNTRY LIFE

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

WHEN will Ministers adopt the common-sense suggestion that they should circulate printed answers in reply to printed questions? The folly of the present system was made glaringly visible yesterday. While the Postmaster-General was slowly mumbling to himself over a lengthy type-written document prepared in his department, Mr. Cuninghame Graham suddenly interrupted him to plead for an answer which might be "audible, or at least semi-audible," as far as the back benches. Unfortunately, Mr. Raikes is not the only Minister who wastes the time of the House while nominally conveying information to it. As soon as the questions were disposed of, Sir George Trevelyan rose to move his resolution with regard to summer holidays. In a speech which, both in style and subject-matter, formed an agreeable contrast to the rancorous rhetoric of the Irish debates, Sir George pleaded tenderly, lovingly, for the delights of the country. "No man who has taken up a public career can look forward to enjoying the beauties of an English summer until he finally retires from Parliament." Moreover, directly Parliament rises the jaded member finds new toils awaiting him. His constituents have just got back from their holidays; they are full of vigour, physical and political, and insist on a series of speeches from their parliamentary representative. To enforce his argument, Sir George quoted from Andrew Marvell a eulogy on the pure pleasures of gardening—but the House was a little uncertain whether to be sympathetic or to laugh.

A VETERAN MEMBER.

The motion was seconded by Sir Charles Forster, whose allusion to his long service in the House was greeted with general cheering. In an amusing speech Mr. Marjoribanks opposed the amendment. It was all very well, he said, to talk of the interests of the sporting member, and the society member, and the gardening member, but how about the British Empire? Some members very properly spent their recess in visiting our great colonies and dependencies; did Sir George Trevelyan wish to send his colleagues to India in July? The non-party character of the debate was still further illustrated by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who strongly supported Sir George Trevelyan. He would have Parliament meet early in January; drop the debate on the Address; generally abbreviate its procedure; omit the Whitsuntide holidays, and rise in the middle of July. Mr. W. H. Smith opposed in a *non possumus* speech. If hon. members want longer holidays, he said, they must make shorter speeches—a remark loudly cheered. The debate then passed to the Irish benches, and was treated as a good joke. Mr. John O'Connor would oppose an autumn session to his utmost. It was another device of Saxon tyranny.

SEA-SICKNESS AS A FACTOR IN POLITICS.

Why should 103 Irish members be subjected to the pangs of sea-sickness four times a year instead of twice, merely because the late Chief Secretary is fond of gardening? Mr. T. P. O'Connor wanted an autumn session, because it would act as a check on the Irish Executive. Mr. Goschen, with his usual gallantry, at once picked up the glove thus thrown down, but after a gibe or two tried to be conciliatory by suggesting a Select Committee. Sir George Trevelyan insisted on taking the opinion of the House. Dr. Tanner rebuked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for trifling with the subject, and after a few more speeches the division was taken—169 for summer holidays, 173 for the *status quo*. Then followed a long dreary debate on press prosecutions in Ireland. The most important speech was made by Mr. Healy, who in a masterly manner attacked the illegalities of Mr. Balfour's administration. Mr. John O'Connor, as the heavy wit of the party, complained of the "barber-ous" treatment of cropping the hair of political prisoners. Speech followed speech from the Irish benches, till at length the clock struck twelve, and the House rose with the pleasing consciousness that in a fit of virtue it had rejected the demand for summer holidays, and had subsequently proved the wisdom of its decision by spending five hours in empty debate.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE FORTH BRIDGE.

BY M. NOBLEMAIRE, DIRECTOR OF THE P.L.M.

You ask me to make known to you my views on the Forth Bridge. I was unable to contemplate it without a feeling of profound admiration for the boldness of your engineers, for the talent which has directed their conception, and, at the same time, for the ingenuity and audacity which characterize the execution of this undertaking, and the mounting of the greatest mass of metalwork which has been conceived or executed in any country. The conception of it reflects the greatest honour upon Sir J. Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker, and not less on Sir William Arrol, for the execution of what has been one of the most difficult and most dangerous enterprises ever attempted by mankind. Does the usefulness of the bridge justify the work? Will it be useful and profitable? This is a question which it is not for me to examine, and which the practical engineers have naturally left untouched. But there is one which must necessarily occupy their minds, for it is important, and that is the question of the maintenance of the bridge. All these great works in metal contain millions of rivets, which break and decapitate themselves under the influence of the passage of trains; and it is necessary that the broken rivets should be able to be constantly and almost continually replaced without difficulty. Notwithstanding the great excess of resistance which the Forth Bridge seems to represent, it is probable that this difficulty cannot be altogether avoided.

There is also another difficulty which ought to be taken into consideration: this is the oxidization of the sheet iron. The sea air tends to make this particularly rapid, and to meet this there is no better remedy than maintaining the paint in very good condition. On such an immense scale the maintenance either of rivets or of paint cannot be effected without difficulty.

As regards the comparison of French and English railway lines: As far as railways generally are concerned, the number, lightness, and speed of the trains, both goods and passenger, in England, strike the traveller at once. Both in goods and passenger trains, it appears as if no thought had been taken for commercial exploitation, the one essential being to offer to the public and to trade the maximum of speed and facility. With the very great elasticity of commercial activity in the country, with the infinite development, so to speak, of which it is capable, the English system is no doubt justified, and is perhaps in process of becoming as financially sound as our own.

Our railway system is characterized by studied economy in construction as well as in working, the competition of the lines is regulated with us by conditions which, without excluding progress, pay regard, perhaps more than is the case in England, to the financial interest of the companies. Government assistance, and the connection which in some measure it has involved between the State and the companies, are in the nature of a check on excessive competition, and on the battles which too often characterize the working of the English railways. Time is of less value to us than to you, and the idea would never occur to us to spend 80 million francs to construct a gigantic work across a bay in order to diminish by half an hour the duration of a long journey. This is doubtless partly explained by the difference in national temperament, and, to a great extent, by the difference in the companies' tenures, which in England are held in perpetuity, but in France only for ninety-nine years. Towards the middle of next century all our railways will be the property of the State. This prospect imposes a great deal of prudence upon the companies when they are going into new expenses. They have only sixty years to liquidate them, while the English companies need have no concern on this head.

With regard to the special construction of lines—and notably, of the metals—the difference between the two countries is slight, but it exists nevertheless, and in the same sense. We try, perhaps more than is done in England, to make the lines as light as possible, taking into calculation, perhaps more carefully than you, the labour and the resistance of the divers metallic elements. In constructing we take more pains to prepare everything in the workrooms, so as to have no more riveting in the yard; this was especially the case with all the parts of which M. Eiffel built his tower. English engineers are less particular about this; the parts, with them, are prepared in the workshop as completely as possible, but it is in the yard or at the place where they are to be used where the holes for the rivets are pierced as they are wanted. We hold that while our works have the same resistance, they are lighter, more carefully executed, and more finished.

Does this mean that we consider ourselves superior to the English in the art of metal structures? If, after the Gallery of Machines at the Champ de Mars, and after the Eiffel Tower, we were tempted to forget that English engineers have been our masters, the sight of the Forth Bridge would well serve to recall our modesty. Modesty is always an attractive virtue, and it is a fitting one in the presence of such men as Fowler, Baker, and Arrol.

The Ladies' Corner.

A LADY ACCOUNTANT.

Miss Helen Clegg, the lady accountant who carries on business at 25, Alfred-place, Bloomsbury, has just brought out a very useful book for investors. By making use of it they will be able to see at a glance the date of purchase and nominal amount of each stock they hold, its cost, including brokerage, when the dividends are due, what the yearly income is, the date of sale, the amount realized, and the profit or loss on the investment. So simple is the arrangement that not even the "unprotected female" can make any mistake, while the number of tabulated pages is sufficient for a lifetime. Miss Clegg is a bright little business woman, in whom the dealing with dreary figures has not damped the ardour of youth. She likes her profession.

GENTLEMEN DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Perhaps some of our lady readers could give some information regarding the following letter sent to us by a gentleman:—"I should feel very much obliged if you would kindly let me have as soon as convenient what I consider an important piece of information. I have read in your issue of yesterday, March 7, an article on ladies as domestic servants. Is there in London an agency to which a gentleman could apply in order to get a situation as gentleman domestic servant?"

THE NEW COLOUR.

It seems, after all, as if art really has some remote influence on ladies' dress. And the influence is where one would least expect to find it, on the colour. In spring a new colour is always announced as the coming colour, the fashionable colour, *the* colour. A few springs ago the rage was after electrics, and then electrics were succeeded by gobelins. The reign of the gobelins was merry and short, but the electrics still develop dangerous energy. However, the new colour has been announced and may be looked for immediately. It is mauve, the kind of colour that used to be called puce, and that has not been popular for a very long time. But though we have not had it yet, we have been preparing for it gradually. Heliotrope was a step in the direction, and heliotrope took well last year. Puce is more positive, and this year dress is to be very positive in its colour. But, in reality, the artists have been preparing us for the revolution. Here in England we were all for olives and terra cottas. Then the French school introduced blue, and the English took up with "cream and lavender." The lavender changed to heliotrope, and now we are to get on to mauve. It is an ugly colour at best, but has the advantage of showing off flesh colour to perfection. The painters learned this by experience, and the milliners learned it from the painters. Of course whatever shows off complexion to advantage is full of interest for an English girl.

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PITT AND THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.*

THESE letters were ushered into the world by the Duke of Rutland with great Unionist trumpetings on the ground that they were going to blow Home Rule into the air by exhibiting Grattan's Parliament as a political Donnybrook Fair. How faction fights in an unreformed Parliament of Irish Protestant landlords, for which Catholics had not even a vote, could be an argument against a democratic national Parliament, embracing all creeds and classes, it is not easy to see. But in truth and in fact the Irish Parliament and Grattan come out of the exposé very well. The person who is really shown up by these letters is the poor Duke's own ancestor, Charles, Duke of Rutland, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the beginning of Pitt's ministry from 1783-7, in which latter year he died at the early age of thirty-three. It must be allowed that in this correspondence Pitt shows himself on the whole a well-meaning and enlightened Liberal — in theory. He writes as if he really believed in Parliamentary Reform and Free Trade, and always writes like a statesman. The Duke writes as if he belonged to the school of the late lamented Pigott. He is an habitual begging-letter writer. He is always breaking off from the main subject of these letters—Free Trade between England and Ireland—to beg for a peerage for some greedy hanger-on of the Irish cause, to press some creature's claim for a place or pension, to beg for the patronage of Scarborough, or the maintenance of the Rutland influence at Cambridge. His statesmanship may be gauged by his writing of Fox: "If he cannot be conciliated or . . . . the country will never be at peace; some stop must be put to a man so turbulent and dangerous." He wants to prosecute Lord Bristol, who was Bishop of Derry, as a traitor for a pamphlet in favour of Catholic franchise in Ireland; and he writes on the Tithe war which had already begun, and as to which he was in favour of some reform: "The Established Church. . . . must be supported however, decidedly, as the principle that combinations are to compel measures must be exterminated out of the public mind." It is, however, just to the Duke to observe that the sapient and philosophical Mr. Balfour echoes this last sentiment with equal wisdom and prospect of success, after another century of experience that "combinations" *are* the way "to compel measures."

It is not surprising that with such an instrument in Ireland Pitt's policy of reciprocal Free Trade broke down. At first the Irish Parliament passed with alacrity certain resolutions drawn up by Pitt. These the editor, the late Lord Stanhope, does not give, so that without reference to a history of Ireland the whole correspondence is almost unintelligible. When Pitt came to submit these to the English Parliament he unfortunately tried to appease the Protectionists by inserting a clause providing that any past or future Navigation Acts or Act for the protection of commerce passed in England should bind Ireland. Anything more fatuous could hardly be conceived. Some patriotic opposition had been roused in Ireland by the proposal that when the Irish revenue reached a certain sum the surplus should go to the British navy. That, however, as a *quid pro quo* for the English colonial trade, the Irish were prepared to accept. But suspicion had been since caused in Ireland by the stupidity of Rutland in arresting and prosecuting some of the leaders of the Irish party in Ireland, and so the clause binding the Irish Parliament to any future English Act was naturally looked upon with suspicion. It seemed an insidious attempt of Pitt to restore, at least on such important matters as commerce and navigation, "Poyning's Act," which it had been the glory of Grattan and the Volunteers to repeal only three years before. Grattan not unnaturally denounced a proposal to "purchase the slavery of Ireland by the English trade." The fact that Flood, who, as the chief opponent of Catholic emancipation, had also become the chief opponent and rival of Grattan, took the same line, is quite enough to dispel the charge of factiousness and self-seeking brought by the present Duke of Rutland on the strength of the silly slanders of his ancestor, who hated Grattan as the friend and ally of Fox. Pitt, with an overwhelming majority at his back, could easily have carried his Irish resolutions as originally drawn up by him and passed in Ireland, and then the matter would have been successfully carried out. But, as in the case of Parliamentary Reform, he would not use his strength, and the golden opportunity was lost. The susceptibilities of the Irish Parliament may or may not have been too keen, but a statesman should have reckoned with and been tender to them. Anyhow it was a little too cool for Pitt, who altered the scheme as originally accepted, to charge its failure on those who wished to adhere to the original bargain.

* "Correspondence between Mr. Pitt and Charles, Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." (Blackwood and Sons.)

City Notes.

THE COMMERCIAL DOMINION OF THE ADRIATIC.

Venice has made such progress in trade and commerce since its union with Italy that the Venetians, we are told, are looking forward to a time when their city shall be able to regain the commercial dominion of the Adriatic. There is an import and export trade of nearly 17 millions sterling, and the utmost is being done to develop the natural resources of the country. The value of property has risen and rents have increased, which is not altogether an unmixed blessing. A curious sort of vigilance committee endeavours to maintain the standard of commercial honesty in the town. In the event of any complaint being brought under the notice of the committee against dishonest shopkeepers an inquiry is instituted, and if the complaint is just immediate redress is demanded. In the event of refusal, the whole facts of the case are made public. The result has been highly satisfactory, and no complaints have been made by British subjects at any rate. In one respect Venice lags behind. Nothing has been done to set its drains in order, and the canals continue to be the receptacle for all the foulness of the city.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIAM.

The news that mining concessions have been granted by the King of Siam to Englishmen will create a desire to know something more of that remote kingdom. We have opportunely received a paper on the development of the country by Captain A. J. Loftus, who holds the position of hydrographer to his Majesty the King of Siam, and who is at present in England on sick furlough. The ancient kingdom is conterminous with our Burmese and Shan possessions, and has an area of 300,000 square miles, or more than twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland. It has an outlet to the sea by the Gulf of Siam. The total population, including the tributary States, is about eleven millions. The Government is an absolute monarchy, and there is a well-disciplined army of 15,000 men, with 3,000 marines in the navy and fortifications. The father of the reigning King was able, learned, and liberal, and welcomed Western ideas. The present King, who has reigned for sixteen years, has followed on the same lines. Slavery has been abolished to a large extent, schools have been established, printing presses have been set up, roads have been made, canals have been cut, the country has been surveyed, trade has been encouraged, and, as indicating the latest development, a telephone exchange and an electric lighting company have been formed in Bangkok, the capital of the country and the seat of Royalty. The export of rice is large, and besides its teak forests and other natural products Siam is rich in minerals of every description, including gold, precious stones, and coal. The mineral wealth of the kingdom has been but slightly developed, but with the advent of the concessionaire we may look for some activity in that department.

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N. B.—This Guide can NOT be obtained within the Gallery, where the Trustees and Director insist that no guide shall be sold except their own expensive, official, and unillustrated productions. Visitors should remember, therefore, to provide themselves with this guide beforehand.

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10th and 11th Half-Holidays... The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.
12th Half-Holiday ..... The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo!"
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY: The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANS: Portrait of a Man.
" Portrait of a Man.
HOOGHE, P. DE: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LEGGATT'S: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWAEL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SARTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Téméraire*.
VELAZQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of notable works in this magnificent collection."

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of *Pall Mall Gazette* Extras, is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpennyworth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The new-comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE says:—"The thoughtful visitor to the National Gallery could hardly have a more profitable companion than this 'Half-Holiday Guide.'"

The NETWORK RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at this time another of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—busy citizens and country cousins."

The FREEMAN says:—"It contains a complete catalogue of the paintings, with short and pithy notes, and is, in fact, exactly the sort of guide which the bulk of people have needed."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says:—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

The SCOTTISH LEADER says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall Extra*.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it returns ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holidays' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost thirteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Extras from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office are now pretty familiar."

The WESTERN MERCURY says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 2 and 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. till 11 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—IRISH PROMENADE CONCERT THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 8.0. Irish songs will be sung by Miss Kate Flinn, Miss Marie Curran, and Mr. Barrington Foote. Military Band, under direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, jun. Accompanist, Mr. A. J. Eyre. No extra charge. Grand Central Nave illuminated and decorated for Promenade. Magnificent Collection of Photographs on view. 6,000 free seats. Admission to Palace after 5.0, 1s.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY.—PROGRAMME at 3 and 8.—Ella Zuila and Lulu, Heroines of the Lofty Wire (60 feet high and 160 feet long); the Three Wonderful Hoytons in their fantastic dance; the Remarkable Wartenbergs Troupe (wire walking, conjuring, and Chinese contortionists); Little Mosart conducting his Concert; Professor Baker's Naval Spectacle, "The Armada;" Herr Schalkenbach with his Mysterious Electric Orchestrion; Fred Paulsen, the Champion Weight Lifter of America, who has challenged Samson and Sandow; The Barnes, Humorous Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe; Howlett's Amusing Marionettes; Dr. Crichton, the celebrated Thought Reader; the Troubadour Quartette, Refined Vocalists; Mdlle. Coca, Trick Bicyclist; Professor Cross, Phrenologist, Grand Organ Recitals, and Royal Aquarium Orchestra, &c.; Beckwiths' Aquatic Entertainment at 5.30 and 9.30, in the Annexe; &c., &c., &c.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SEBOLD'S Jungfrau Kapelle Swiss Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 3 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve 6d.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—For particulars of the NEXT EXHIBITION apply at once to the SECRETARY, 48, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS of WINCHESTER, CHRISTCHURCH, ROMSEY, and BOSHAM. By F. G. COTMAN, R.I. To be seen at ROBERT DUNTHORNE'S GALLERY, THE RUBRANDT HEAD, Vigo-street, W.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full South. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

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OLIVER CROMWELL'S TABLE.

At a sale by auction at Lyme Regis yesterday an oak table, which once belonged to Oliver Cromwell, was put up and sold after a keen competition to the representative of a London antiquary for £142. The table had been the property of Mr. Hanbury Miers, who gave a certificate as to its former ownership by Cromwell. It is alleged that it was upon the table sold yesterday that Cromwell appended his signature to the death warrant of Charles I.

MAJOR WISSMANN EXPECTED IN BERLIN.

Major Wissmann will arrive in Berlin on April 23. The object of his visit is to report to the Emperor and the Chancellor, and to support in the Reichstag the votes for colonial purposes.

DR. ADLER AND THE JEWISH CONVICTS.

Dr. H. Adler, delegate of the Chief Rabbi, preached a sermon this morning to the twenty-three Jewish convicts at Portsea Prison. This number represents the total Jewish convicts throughout the country, as all are sent to Portsea, where a small synagogue has been erected.

THE MORFA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The inquest which was formally opened on the four bodies recovered from the Morfa pit on Monday has been postponed until April 1.

OCCUPYING THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

Owing to the prevalent impression that the Cherokee country was opened to settlement under the bill passed by the House of Representatives declaring it to be public land, a large number of persons have invaded the district, and have selected.—*Reuter.*

£500 OF OPIUM SEIZED.

A boatload of smugglers was fired on by the San Francisco Custom-house officers to-day, as the crew resented search. The determined attitude of the Customs officers soon overcame opposition, and 2,500 dols.' worth of opium was captured.—*Dalziel.*

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE RUPEE.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Indian Uncovenanted and Civil Engineers' Associations dined together last night at the Hôtel Métropole, under the presidency of Sir R. Lethbridge, M.P., who, in the course of the evening, read a letter from Sir John Lorst stating that the grievances of those represented at the dinner, including their claim for the full value of the rupee, should be inquired into by a Select Committee, and that a Government motion to this effect would be made at the earliest opportunity during the present session.

THE MUSIC OF "THE FAVOURITE OF THE KING."

Mr. James M. Glover writes us from the Comedy Theatre as follows:—Referring to a paragraph anent the music of "The Favourite of the King," kindly allow me, as musical director of the theatre, to state that the composer of three short numbers of the music alluded to is Mrs., not "Mr.," C. R. Lee, who had her ideas orchestrated by a professional arranger in such a way as to necessitate my assistance being called in at the last moment. This, I may say, was not done till Mrs. Lee's music had been given every chance by the author and stage-manager during two rehearsals, each of five hours' duration.

Mr. Justice Kay, although still weak, was able yesterday to be moved to his country seat in Norfolk. His medical advisers have ordered complete rest.

The Australian Cricket Team has sailed from Melbourne for England on board the Orient Line steamer Liguria.

The Postmaster-General has invited tenders for the conveyance of night mails by road between Ipswich, Chelmsford, Colchester, and London. The distance between London and Ipswich is about seventy miles.

After addressing his constituents, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, the Tory member for West Newington, has had an amendment indicative of disapproval of the Irish policy of the Government carried, amidst some uproar.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, who are in Rome, visited King Humbert and Queen Margaret at the Quirinal on Thursday. Their Majesties returned the visit shortly afterwards at the British Embassy.

Cases of coma are reported from five different places in Hungary. They are characterized by lethargy and profound sleep, lasting several days, and ending in death. These reports are received by the medical profession in Vienna with suspicion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—BUTLER.—March 14, in London, the Rev. Canon George Butler, D.D., Canon of Winchester, aged seventy years.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE GREAT MINERS' STRIKE.

THE MEN DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

HOW LONDON STANDS.

We are on the eve of one of the greatest battles between capital and labour which has ever been fought. On Monday morning work will cease at nearly the whole of the collieries in our midland counties, including the prolific coal-producing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The fight was begun on Wednesday and Thursday last in Nottinghamshire, where the miners brought out their tools at Hucknall, Linby, Bestwood, Newstead, and Annesley, and other collieries in the Leek Valley. These large pits employ an average of over a thousand men each, and they, with the West Yorkshire men—who also came out on Thursday—have commenced the strike in the most determined manner. This afternoon the remainder of the colliers who are united in the great federation of coal-miners will come out on strike, and as it is calculated that not less than a quarter of a million of men and boys are employed in the districts in which notices have been given, the very serious nature of the strike is soon realized.

In London we shall not be nearly so seriously affected as the dwellers in the heart of England will be. Through our splendid waterway the coals from Durham and Northumberland, and Scotland, and possibly from Belgium and Germany, will find their way into the heart of London, and so be easily distributed to the manufactories and the various consumers. We understand that the London coal merchants as a rule have not believed in the strike, and have very small stocks of house coals on hand. If this is the case, those of them who are dependent on the railways for their coals will doubtless be asking high prices soon; but the supplies at the riverside wharves are not likely to run short, nor the prices of seaborne coals to advance very much.

But in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, in Leicestershire and Warwickshire and North Wales the aspect of affairs will be very serious next week. If the strike is not ended somehow—and both the colliery owners and the miners seem to-day equally determined—all the great coal-consuming works will speedily have to be stopped. The Black Country is happily not involved in the present dispute, and the extensive iron manufactories carried on there will go on all right. But the blast furnaces of North Lincolnshire and of Derbyshire, and South Yorkshire and Lancashire and North Wales, and even we hear of Cumberland, will be "damped down" before next week is over. No doubt the smaller iron works, and the engine works and shipbuilding yards and factories have supplies by them, and by getting small extra quantities of coals from other districts will eke out their supplies and continue at work.

The miners talk of going for three weeks without any strike pay or allowances, and if they do indeed adopt this course they can hold out for six weeks or two months. Thus the outlook for the country is bad indeed unless the colliery owners give way. Will they yield the 5 per cent. advance in wages now demanded, and promise the second 5 per cent. in July? Can they afford to do so? The miners' delegates say "Yes," and they are able men and well-informed, and should know. On the other hand the owners say they cannot possibly give any further advance in wages, and they offer arbitration, which the miners, with more or less good reason, refuse.

Buyers of coal say that the coalowners can perfectly well afford to give these advances, and that the reason they are allowing a strike to take place before giving way is easy to guess. The coalowners feel that they must try their strength with the men, and that there cannot possibly be a better time than the present. The spring is coming on apace, and the demand for gas coals and house coals lessens every day. The Baltic does not open fully for six weeks. The demand for iron is not so brisk. Under these circumstances the colliery-owners see that if they give way now, prices will immediately re-apse. It must also be borne in mind that years have now elapsed since any serious strike took place, and that a new generation of young miners has arisen who do not know the privations and miseries which a strike entails, and these young miners are the energetic and bellicose and determined element. And the owners feel that if the fight does not come off now 20 per cent. may be demanded in September, and could not well be resisted then; whereas, if the fight is forced on now, and the men's funds are exhausted and their union weakened or broken up, they won't have the stomach for a further battle in the autumn.

If, however, the miners stand together, as they appear to be doing, they must win. The colliery-owners are certain to begin to sell one another, and that very early in next week. We understand that in Derbyshire the chairman of the Coalowners' Federation, Mr. Barnes, M.P., and the Staveley Company, and the Clay Cross Company, and Messrs. Seely and Co., and others will give the advance. In the Bristol district Mr. Handel Cossham, M.P., has already promised the two five per cent. increases, and his collieries will continue to work as usual. The weak point about the coalowners is the constant meetings they are obliged to hold, their Federation being far from complete, and in fact hardly existing as a corporate body. Their next meeting is in London on Monday, and we hope that such concessions may be made as will avert the strike and save the country from a great catastrophe.

DEATH OF CANON BUTLER.

We much regret to announce the death of the Rev. George Butler, D.D., Canon of Winchester. The reverend gentleman had been in bad health for some time, and had latterly resided in the south of Italy. He died in London yesterday. Canon Butler was the eldest son of the late Rev. G. Butler, Headmaster of Harrow and Dean of Peterborough, and was thus brother of the present Master of Trinity. Canon Butler, who was born in 1819, and educated at Harrow and Trinity, Oxford, was formerly Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College, and Principal of Liverpool College. In 1822 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the Canonry at Winchester, which he had since held. Dr. Butler was the author of several school books and other works. He was the husband of Mrs. Josephine Butler.

APPEARANCE OF A NEW AND STRANGE DISEASE.

A Vienna telegram to Reuter says:—Several cases of a new disease originally appeared in Mantua immediately after the subsidence of the recent influenza epidemic, and to which the people of that city gave the name of "Na nonna" (*anglice*, failing asleep), have occurred in the comitat of Pressburg. People suffering from this complaint fall into a death-like trance lasting about four days, out of which the patient wakes in a state of intense exhaustion. Recovery is very slow; but so far no fatal case has been reported. All the patients who have been seized with na nonna had a most severe attack of influenza during the winter.

A CLAN-NA-GAEL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Several New York newspapers publish a call to a national convention alleged to have been issued by the Clan-na-Gael. This document reviews the recent history of the association, which it regards as having benefited by the secession of the members who lately met at Philadelphia.—*Reuter.*

THE JUSTIN EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

A successful trial was made yesterday at Canastota, New York State, of the Justin explosive shell, which was fired from a 9-inch gun manufactured at Liverpool in 1862 for the Confederates. The shell, which weighed 350 lbs., was fired with a charge of thirty-five pounds of gunpowder and nineteen pounds of dynamite, and wrecked a cliff one-third of a mile away, at which distance it was calculated that it would have sunk a ship.—*Reuter.*

THE FLOODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

A Dalziel despatch from Washington says:—"The reports received by the Government state that the four days' storm has ended, but that there are no encouraging prospects in the lower Mississippi valley. The Government still order all live stock and other movable property to be removed to above the extreme flood level in the lowlands. The Black River valley, in Arkansas, is so far under water that the tree tops only are visible. All the saw mills are submerged."

A BISCUIT BAKERS' TRUST.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.

The biscuit bakers of New York State and of New Jersey have formed a trust with 5,000,000 dols. capital.—*Dalziel.*

THE LATE BARON DOWSE.

The body of the late Baron Dowse was removed from Tralee this morning. Every mark of respect was shown in the town.

ILLNESS OF BARON POLLOCK.

Baron Pollock, the presiding judge at the Derbyshire assizes, is so indisposed that the assizes were to-day adjourned for a fortnight.

COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL.

A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

Lord Rosebery presided yesterday afternoon at an adjourned special meeting for the consideration of the Blackwall question. At three o'clock Colonel Rotton resumed the debate, addressing with abundant energy a scanty and listless audience. To him followed Mr. Collard, speaking against the tunnel scheme; Mr. Strong, who said ditto; and Mr. Dickinson, a supporter of the Bridge Committee's proposal. He pointed out that a tunnel would provide accommodation equivalent to that of twenty-eight ferries, costing £7,000,000.

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN'S VIEW.

The speech of Mr. Haggis, deputy-chairman, was listened to with marked attention. After making the most careful investigation into the subject, he had come to the conclusion that a tunnel was by far the best method of dealing with the problem. The alternative scheme of a ferry was, in his opinion, most wasteful and extravagant. He read extracts from a letter written by the Deputy Master of Trinity House, stating that a ferry would interfere seriously with the navigation of the river. If the tunnel were constructed, the principle of "betterment" should be introduced.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SUGGESTED COMPROMISE.

Several other members having spoken, the Chairman reminded the Council that the Coal and Wine dues, which had been the hidden Pactolus-stream of the late Metropolitan Board of Works, was now dry, and the fact that the burden of cost would fall upon the ratepayer should be borne in mind. He briefly disposed of the proposals to erect a bridge and to establish a ferry, either temporary or permanent. But the only other alternative—that of a tunnel, was so gigantic an enterprise that he would not like the Council to rush blindly into it. Two tunnels of a similar kind were being made in America, and he had the best authority for saying that in the course of a few weeks the Council would have the advantage of some practical experience of a most valuable character. Experimental tenders would necessarily involve an enormous margin for casualties; and, while he admitted that the Council was under some obligation to Poplar, he felt that that obligation was not boundless. He suggested that advertisements might be drawn up, and published in proper form, inviting tenders for the sinking of an experimental shaft, the construction of a pneumatic shield, and the completion of a certain portion of an iron-lined tunnel, limited to an expenditure of £5,000. If such an experiment disclosed insuperable difficulties, or proved that the completion of the work would entail an enormous expenditure, then the Council could reconsider its position, having incurred only a trifling outlay. It would be better for all parties that £20,000 or £30,000 should be devoted to preliminary works, and if these proved satisfactory the tunnel could then be completed. No one who had heard Sir Benjamin Baker, speaking under the very shadow of the Forth Bridge, could doubt that the tunnel would, sooner or later, become an accomplished fact. It would redound to the credit of the Council if its first great act were in the interest of the teeming masses of the East-end.

THE VOTING.

Lord Rosebery's address created a great impression upon the members, and at its conclusion there were clamorous calls for a division. Mr. Foster and other speakers followed, amidst embarrassing signs of impatience. At length a division was taken upon Mr. Arnold's amendment opposing the construction of a tunnel. The voting was very close, the amendment being rejected by a majority of nine (56 against 47). A further amendment moved by Mr. Thornton—proposing to pledge the Council to make the construction of the Blackwall Tunnel a first charge upon its funds after the enforcement of the betterment principle and the taxation of ground values—was rejected by 49 votes to 38. It was ultimately agreed that the final division should be taken at the meeting of the Council on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA, THE GERMAN PAPERS SAY.

Most of this morning's newspapers (says a Berlin telegram to Reuter) cordially welcome the meeting of the International Labour Conference to-day. The *National Zeitung* says:—"It is a gratifying spectacle to see the fully armed States of the European Continent assembled for the purpose of deliberating, not upon jarring questions of international predominance, but upon a question of social amelioration which must remind them of the necessity for peace and united action."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* draws attention to the wise limitation of the programme to be submitted to the conference, the meeting of which is the first step towards a permanent agreement between civilized nations in a most difficult field of social life. Unless this first conference ends wholly without result it will be followed by others.

The *Staatsbuerger Zeitung*, a Radical paper, also expresses its satisfaction at the meeting of the International Council, and remarks that if it is successful it will mark the beginning of a new and bloodless social reform.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, another journal of advanced Liberal views, says:—"Whatever may be the results of the conference, a total failure of the endeavour of which it is the outward sign is out of the question. Even under the most unfavourable circumstances the enterprise will remain a bright point in the history of modern social politics, and will sow a seed that sooner or later must bear fruit to the advantage of social peace."

The *Boersen Zeitung* writes:—"Should the Emperor's grand plan be followed up by the Cabinets interested with the same zealous spirit as that in which it was conceived, the universe will be encircled with a band of peace more durable than the strongest ever woven by the diplomacy of the old school."

THE SITTING OF PARLIAMENT.—DIVISION LIST.

In the division last night on Sir George Trevelyan's motion, that the Houses of Parliament should rise in July, there voted for it eighty-five Gladstonian Liberals, including Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Mundella, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Professor Caldwell, Mr. T. H. Bolton, Mr. R. K. Causton, Mr. Cremer, Mr. O. V. Morgan, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. James Rowlands; thirty-eight Conservatives, including Mr. Raikes, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Baumann, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Marquis of Carmarthen, Mr. Spencer Charrington, Mr. G. W. R. Cooke, Mr. E. H. Hoare, Mr. J. R. Kelly, and Sir A. Rollit; thirty-four Irish Nationalists, and fourteen Liberal Unionists, including Sir Henry James. The majority against it was composed of 129 Conservatives, including Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Richard Webster, Sir Edward Clarke, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Aird, Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Bigwood, Captain Bowles, Mr. Brassey, Mr. G. Bruce, Sir J. Colomb, Mr. C. J. Darling, Mr. W. H. Fisher, General Fraser, Mr. J. F. Fulton, Mr. J. S. Gilliat, General Goldsworthy, Colonel Hamilton, Mr. Joseph Howard, Major Isaacs, Mr. Lafone, Viscount Lewisham, Mr. J. B. Maple, Captain Penton, Mr. R. G. Webster, and Mr. Whitmore, twenty-seven Gladstonian Liberals, including Mr. John Morley, Sir Horace Davey, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Marjoribanks, and Mr. Howell; thirteen Liberal Unionists, including Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Courtney, and Lord Edward Cavendish, and six Irish Nationalists.

HYPNOTISM IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. Rankin, a medical practitioner in Muncy, is resorting to hypnotism as a substitute for the use of chloroform or ether in surgical operations. By this process he in one minute puts asleep all the voluntary muscles together with the part of the brain directing them, thus leaving the body under the control of involuntary muscles as in natural sleep. He says the process can be learned by anybody, and any one can be hypnotized, except a lunatic.—*Dalziel.*

THREE MEN KILLED BY A LANDSLIP.

A landslip occurred on the West Virginia Central Railroad while some labourers were engaged in removing an obstruction. Three of the men were killed and four injured.—*Reuter.*

ESTIMATES FOR THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Estimates for the Revenue Department for the year ended March 31, 1891, are issued to-day. Those for the Customs are fixed at £914,027, being a decrease of £8,973 compared with the current year; Inland Revenue, £1,753,969, a decrease of £3,035; Post Office, £5,543,551, an increase of £98,449; Post Office Packet Service, £682,660, an increase of £17,255; and Post Office Telegraphs, £2,243,845, an increase of £21,256.

The outbreak of influenza among the labourers of Kent during the last past four or five weeks has cost the Labourers' Union in sick pay at the rate of £600 a week.

In accordance with the terms of a compromise, the Duke of Cumberland has paid 12,715 marks to the city of Brunswick as a legacy duty on the property inherited by him from the Duke of Brunswick.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister in Paris, sails for New York this morning in order to join Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who has been in the States with her family for some weeks.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. DE FREYCINET SENT FOR.

M. Tirard and the Cabinet yesterday resigned in consequence of a vote in the Senate hostile to the Franco-Turkish Commercial Treaty. He took this step to avoid defeat to-day in the Chamber of Deputies on the same subject. The vote rather expressed the rancour of M. Challemel Lacour (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) than the hostility of M. Constans. M. Challemel Lacour is greatly in favour of the Press Law, and a Tory policy with a Republican name. He is angry with M. Tirard for asking M. Bourgeois, who is dead against the Press Law, to take the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior. M. Tirard's last Cabinet Council was convoked by telephone, and M. Tirard apprised the President by telephone that he was coming to the Elysée to place the resignation of himself and his colleagues in M. Carnot's hands. Later, M. Carnot sent for the Presidents of the two Chambers, who each took a different view of the situation, M. Le Royer being for a Conservative and M. Floquet for an Ultra-Liberal Government embracing all the Lefts, but leaning towards the Extreme Left. He himself has no desire to take office again. M. Carnot is going to send for M. de Freycinet, who, if he takes office, will keep on MM. Rouvier, Bourgeois, and Faillières, and add to them MM. Brisson and Develle, and, if possible, M. Constans. As M. de Freycinet carried the law to proscribe the dynastic families, he might be expected to see to its execution were he Prime Minister.

The *Official Journal* to-day, in announcing the resignation of the Cabinet, states that the retiring Ministers will continue to carry on public affairs until the appointment of their successors. The moderate Republican papers demand that M. Carnot should appoint a homogeneous Ministry capable of leading the majority in the Chamber and of governing.—*Reuter.*

THE HORRORS OF SIBERIAN PRISON LIFE.

FIGURES WHICH TELL THEIR OWN TALE.

An account from Tomsk describes (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*) the state of the Siberian prisons as something fearful, and gives the following figures, which speak for themselves. Tomsk, the seat of the only university in Siberia, is at the same time the central depot of exiles. It possesses a prison which can accommodate 765 men, reckoning for each one 4.8 cubic feet of air. There is space for 490 healthy persons and 275 sick ones, but the number of exiles who arrived in Tomsk in 1886 was 16,184, of whom only 14,866 were transported further. In 1887 there arrived 14,277; and in 1888, 15,130; and in 1889, up to September, over 12,000—of whom 13,522, 14,239, and 11,000 respectively were taken to the interior. In 1886 the average daily number of prisoners was at least 1,313; in 1887, 1,120; and in 1888, 1,380. In some weeks these numbers increased in 1886 to 2,955, in 1887 to 2,755, and in 1888 even to 3,020 men. Among these the daily average on the sick list was, in 1886, 394; in 1887, 512 (not less than 45.7 per cent.); and in 1888, 396, the majority suffering from typhoid fever. The official report says in a few words that for want of room hundreds of beds with patients suffering from serious maladies were placed in the open air, whilst the temperature was only six degrees Réaumur (45½° Fahrenheit). The mortality was, of course, enormous. Between 360 and 400 exiles are buried yearly from the Tomsk Prison.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

MORE ABOUT THE FEELING IN PADDINGTON.

A representative, who has again been making inquiries to-day in South Paddington writes :—" Last night, I understand, the Conservative caucus met at the Norfolk Hotel; but the result is kept a profound secret. While Lord Randolph Churchill is popular as a man, he is unpopular as a politician; and has practically no personal following in his constituency. The Tories of the old school are in the ascendant in Paddington, and ever since Lord Randolph left the Government years ago he has been an object of distrust and dislike. Even then Baron Dimsdale did not hesitate to write to the local prints, asking 'How long, how long?' The Baron's party has been since augmented by Bung and his patrons, who cannot forgive Lord Randolph's attack on the publicans. And this ever increasing party feel that Lord Randolph, since his Tuesday's speech, no longer in any way represents them, but in every way misrepresents them. For one thing, they were shocked by the noble lord's language with respect to Pigott. 'If it becomes any one,' they complain 'who boasts of the least chivalric feeling to trample on the dead.' But the Tory party will probably be afraid to pass a sharp vote of censure upon their lost sheep, if indeed they pass any at all. They will in all probability back out from the course which logically they are bound to take by arguing that Lord Randolph has consistently claimed that he is no mere voting machine, but has a right to exercise independence of judgment. A poor excuse is better than none. The Government has been so shaken by the events of the last month that a bye-election will be avoided if it can be on any possible pretence. If a Tory candidate were to be put into the field against Lord Randolph, a strong Liberal would have a chance of success. But it is extremely unlikely in the event of Lord Randolph appealing to his constituents that the Liberals would oppose him at all; indeed, they would support the noble lord with all their might and main. The temperance party, although not very well organized, would go solid too for the noble lord. The total number of voters in the division is 8,550; which curiously enough is exactly the same electorate as in 1885. The Liberals are in a hopeless minority under ordinary circumstances; for South Paddington, which includes Lancaster-gate and Bayswater proper, is one of the most aristocratic of the metropolitan constituences. There are barely 600 electors of the working class in the whole division, most of whom are railway men. The poorer population in those parts live on the other side of the Harrow-road, which separates North and South Paddington; and happily renders the Tory member's seat a very unsafe one. It is an open secret that in the event of Lord Randolph's fighting the constituency the Tory candidate will be Mr. Fardell, the president of the local caucus. When Lord Randolph was thinking of wooing the Birmingham electors, Mr. Fardell issued an address to the Paddington electors. Mr. Fardell is placed in a somewhat awkward situation. If he votes for the drumming-out of Lord Randolph, unkind people will say that he was not disinterested, and so on. Mr. Fardell, is, of course, the well-known County Councillor; and no doubt he would make a good Tory candidate, and a fight between him and Lord Randolph would be very exciting."

A WORKING CLASS VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE."

There was a rather lively meeting of the members of the South Paddington Conservative Working Men's Club, held at the Princess' Royal Hotel, Hereford-road, Bayswater, last evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the recent speech delivered by Lord R. Churchill. After considerable discussion, the following resolutions were moved and unanimously carried, copies of which were forwarded to his lordship and the Government :—That this meeting of the members of the South Paddington Working Men's Conservative Club records its confidence in the present Government and its strong approval of the course they have pursued with regard to the Parnell Commission—and also, the members of the club desire to represent to his lordship that they can no longer place confidence in him, nor regard him as in any way representing in Parliament their views and feelings on what is certainly the most important subject of the day—namely, the question of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Several members delivered very violent speeches condemning Lord Randolph's recent action, and declared that South Paddington had done with him for ever.

MR. CALDWELL, M.P., RENOUNCES THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Mr. Caldwell, M.P., addressed a letter last night to Mr. Anstruther, one of the Liberal Unionist Whips, in which he says :—" I feel myself so completely out of touch with the Liberal Unionist party on what I regard as a vital principle of Liberalism that I feel compelled to resign my connection with the Liberal Unionist party." Mr. Caldwell goes on to explain that the ground of his resignation is the defeat of his resolution brought forward on Thursday night upon the subject of certain changes in the Scotch Education Code. Mr. Caldwell represents the St. Rollox division of Glasgow.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

Birchall and his wife have been allowed to see and converse with each other. Birchall told his wife that he had about £60 left, and said she could have a part if she desired. He also told her that she could have a divorce from him if she wished it. " I will make no trouble about it," he said, and here he showed the first emotion since his arrest. " You can separate from me if you wish to." The poor wife sobbed, and said that she would not desert him, and sank down exhausted as he was led away.

PARTICULARS OF SIR H. ELPHINSTONE'S DEATH.

A TRIBUTE BY HER MAJESTY.

A special telegram from Teneriffe to the *Western Morning News* gives particulars of the circumstances under which General Sir Howard Elphinstone was drowned on Saturday night while on a voyage from Plymouth to Teneriffe. The steamer left Plymouth on Saturday, and about half-past nine on the same night, when the *Tempestic* was in mid-channel, the General went on the saloon deck to look at a light on the heights of Ushant, which began coming into view. He was talking with Mr. Vivian, jun., son of Mr. Arthur Pendarves Vivian, who with Lady Jane Vivian were passengers in the ship, and was just before the chart-room on the port side. Mr. Vivian was sitting on the skylight, and Sir Howard was facing him. The weather was clear, with a fresh wind and a somewhat rough sea, and the ship was occasionally rolling, although not heavily. While Sir Howard was on his feet the vessel gave a heavier roll than she had previously done, and as she was recovering herself the General slipped and was thrown against the gunwale chains with such violence that he turned a complete somersault and disappeared over the side. The fourth officer and Mr. Vivian both saw him strike on a partially open port below, and he bounded thence into the sea. The engines were immediately reversed, and a patient life-buoy, bearing a light, was thrown overboard, and a boat lowered and manned. The ship cruised around the spot for two hours, but no trace of the General was seen, and the search was reluctantly abandoned.

THE QUEEN'S TRIBUTE.

" The Queen," says the *Court Circular*, " received with profound grief the terrible news of the untimely death of Sir Howard Elphinstone. Sir Howard enjoyed her Majesty's entire confidence, esteem, and friendship for thirty-one years. He had been selected by the Prince Consort to be Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught when he was only eight-and-a-half years old. The Queen, and still more the Duke of Connaught, have lost a dear, valued, and most devoted friend, to whom the latter could always turn for wise advice and counsel. The lamented General, who was a very distinguished officer and a most accomplished man, visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on the 6th, and took leave of her Majesty on the morning of the 7th, having told her that he would be back in England in four weeks. All the Royal family unite with the Queen in deeply deploring Sir Howard Elphinstone's loss, as he was greatly respected and beloved by all of them. The deepest sympathy is felt for Lady Elphinstone, and news of her, as well as particulars of the tragic event, are anxiously looked for. She is expected at Plymouth on Tuesday."

THE VISCOUNT AND THE MUSIC-HALL SINGER.

LORD DUNLO SEEKS A DIVORCE.

A few months ago, it will be remembered, the *Pall Mall Gazette* announced the fact that Lord Dunlo, the eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty, had entered into the bonds of matrimony with Miss Belle Bilton, a well-known music-hall artiste. Lord Dunlo left for Australia almost immediately after the ceremony took place, and he is still out of England. His solicitors Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, however, have just taken preliminary steps on his lordship's behalf to obtain a divorce. The issuance of such a step went about early yesterday afternoon, and a representative called upon Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, whose names were mentioned in connection with the case, to ask for confirmation. There our representative was assured that the rumour was quite true. The co-respondent in the case is Mr. Isidore Emmanuel Wertheimer, the son of a Bond-street tradesman, upon whom notice of action has been served. Messrs. Lewis and Lewis are acting for the petitioner, Lord Dunlo, and it is understood that Sir Charles Russell has been retained on his behalf. The case can hardly be reached much before the commencement of the Long Vacation.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

Yesterday the Maritime Committee (says the special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) finally agreed to the Anglo-French scheme codified by M. de Martens. It now only requires the sanction of a plenary meeting of the Conference. Only very few, and these secondary, points are left open for discussion by the latter. This is a distinct step in advance. The Maritime Committee will not meet again. Several of its members leave Brussels to-morrow, and will only return for the signature of the protocols. The plenary Conference met yesterday, and for the first time discussed the measures to be taken against the African liquor traffic. A fine speech was delivered by Lord Vivian. It is understood, however, that the English representatives will not insist on a heavy import tax, the agitation of the English associations on the subject having met with little sympathy on the Continent. A moderate duty will nevertheless be proposed. The conference nominated a special Liquor Traffic Committee, which will meet to-day.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN TO WINDSOR.

The Queen concludes her visit to London this afternoon, and leaves Buckingham Palace at a quarter to five o'clock on her return to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty travels from Paddington by special Great Western train, and reaches Windsor at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

LEGISLATING AGAINST AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

The Dominion Senate has (according to a Dalziel telegram) amended the steamboat inspection Acts, so as to prevent American engineers from working in Canada unless they have been domiciled in the country for three years, or been for three years on board a British vessel. The object of the amendment is to prevent Americans from depriving Canadian engineers of work, and to induce the former to live in Canada.

A BIRMINGHAM MEETING ON LORD RANDOLPH'S CONDUCT.

The requisition by members of the Midland Conservative Club, Birmingham, of which Lord Randolph Churchill is president, calling on the committee to convene a special meeting of the members to consider the action and attitude of the president towards the Government, has now been sufficiently signed to enable the committee to take action, and the meeting will be held on an early date, not yet fixed.

PATTI'S MOST SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

Mr. Gran, of the firm of Abbey, Gran, and Schoffel, pronounces Mdme. Patti's and Signor Tamagno's season to have been the most successful on record. The receipts for the performance at Chicago, where they opened the Auditorium, amounted to £26,650, while in the city of Mexico the advance sales yielded £30,000. The total receipts were £140,000. The company travelled 10,000 miles during the tour.

A New York telegram to Dalziel's agency to-day says :—The sale of tickets for the Patti season at the Metropolitan Opera House is simply enormous. £16,500 had been taken up to yesterday.

GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY IN BERLIN.

The Countess Paulina Dohna, a friend of the Empress of Germany, has (a Berlin telegram to Dalziel says) been robbed of all her diamonds, valued at 200,000 marks. This is the largest jewellery robbery that has ever occurred in Germany. No clue has been found to the thieves.

THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

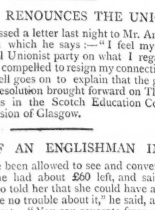
Colonel Stracey is expected at Folkestone to-day to arrange about the Easter manœuvres.

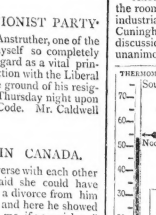
AN EIGHT HOURS MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Another Eight Hours resolution was passed last night at a meeting in one of the rooms at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The gathering was called to discuss industrial production and co-operation as remedies against sweating. Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., spoke at some length, and ultimately, after some discussion, a resolution favouring an Eight Hours Bill was passed almost unanimously.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly to westerly breezes, moderate or light; some little rain, fine later, rather cold to-night.





WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 15, 1890.—Cloudy to fair; strong breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL QUIET.—HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS IRREGULAR.

There is still a fair demand for money in the outside market, but no pressure, and the quotation for advances for the day is easy at 3 per cent. The discount rate for three months' Bank paper is again called 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent., with an indisposition on the part of holders to sell their bills at the higher figure. Less has been heard the last day or two of the probable withdrawal of gold to Buenos Ayres; while some small amounts from various quarters are expected to arrive shortly.

Business in the Stock Markets is almost at a standstill, and the movements in prices are not worth giving in detail. The tendency is rather undecided. Home Government Funds are quiet without particular change, but in the English Railway Market apprehensions with regard to the final outcome of the dispute in the coal trade continue to affect values, which are nearly all lower. North Eastern and Sheffield Deferred have each fallen a further ½. Midland is ⅝ lower, and Great Western ¼. South Eastern Deferred and Chatham Preference are exceptionally firm at an improvement of ¼. In the Foreign Department there is again some inquiry for Turkish Groups, the A being up ⅛ and the B ⅜. Spanish, too, is ⅛-16 up, but transactions are on a very limited scale. American Railroads are irregular, New York Central shares have risen 1 on the announcement of a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable April 15. The statement of the company shows a surplus of 1,400 dols. against a deficit of 325,000 dols. in the corresponding quarter of last year. Contrary to expectation, no action is to be taken with a view to increasing the stock or bonds for the purposes of improvements. Lake Shore shares have improved ⅛ in sympathy. Trunks are dull, and Mexican Railway issues are scarcely so strong.

The Bank of England give notice that, on behalf of the agent appointed for raising and managing the loans of the colony, they are authorized to receive tenders for 2,224,734 Queensland Government 4% 10s. per cent. Inscribed Stock, repayable at par on the 1st of July, 1924. This stock will be in addition to, and will rank *pari passu* with, the Queensland £3 10s. per Cent. stock, 1924, already existing. The Bank offer dividend on the present issue will be for six months' interest, calculated upon the nominal amount of stock, and will be payable July 1, 1890. The loan is stated to be secured upon the consolidated revenues of the colony, and is issued for the following purposes :—Railways, immigration, improvement of harbours and rivers, electric telegraphs, loans to local bodies, water supply, &c. The minimum price of issue is £97 per cent.

The North Alabama Development Company) Limited) is a new company with a capital of £250,000 in 25,000 shares of £10 each, which have, we are informed, been all taken. The present issue consists of 2,000 (£200,000) Six per cent. Debenture bonds of £100 each at par. These debentures will, it is stated, be to bearer, with option of registration, and will be secured as a floating charge on the whole undertaking of the company. A sinking fund will be provided, commencing in 1893, for the purpose of redeeming the debentures in twenty-three years, by means of annual drawings at £110, or by purchase in the open market. The company has been formed, it is stated, to purchase and develop coal and iron ore properties, timber, and other industries in the northern part of the State of Alabama, U.S.A., through which the Birmingham, Sheffield, and Tennessee River Railway has recently been built.

Louis Tussaud (Limited) is formed for the purpose of introducing to the West-end of London a new exhibition, similar in many respects to, but having no connection with, the one carried on in Baker-street and Marylebone-road. The share capital is £100,000 in £1 shares, applications for which are now invited. An agreement has been entered into with the vendor, whereby a sufficient sum will be left in the hands of the directors to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up share capital from the date of the allotment to the day of opening the Exhibition.

Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's office at the Bank of England on Monday at one o'clock, for Treasury bills to the amount of £2,500,000, dated March 28, 1890, and payable at three months or six months or twelve months after date, at the option of the persons tendering.

The subscription list of the British and American Trustee and Finance Corporation (Limited) will close on Monday for town, and on Tuesday for the country.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand. Probable sales 4,000 bales. Prices on the spot opened quiet with a steady demand. Futures unchanged.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Great Western	160¾	¼
Consols (2½) Money	97⅛	⅜	Hull and Barnsley.	37¾	¾
Do. Account	97⅜	½	Lanc. and York. ..	120	1
Do. 1903	99	½	North Western	175½	⅝
New 2½ per Cents.	94½	5	South Western	154	½
Local Loans Stock	103¼	¾	Manch. and Shef..	86	8
India 3½ per Cents.	107½	8	Do. A	44¾	⅝
Do. 4½ p. c. Re	114½	¾xd	Metro. Consolidated	75¾	¾
Egyptian Guar.	100	1	Do. District ..	29½	30
Ek. of England St.	334	7	Midland	140½	1
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111½	12	North Brit. Pref....	72	½
Do. Def. .... Stock	98	½	Do. Def.	61	¾
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11	North Eastern	163½	¾
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	115	17	North Stafford	111	13
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	110	½	South Eastern	129	31
Manchester 4 p. c.	126	8	Do. Deferred..	103½	¾
			Taff Vale	76	9
COLONIAL SECURITIES.					
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95½	6½	Canada Pacific....	74⅞	85¼
Cape 6 p c Cons Int	110	11	Cen. Pacific Shares	35	⅝
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins	103½	11½	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	71	¾
Manitoba 4 p. c. Ins.	107	8	Denver & R. Grande	15½	16½
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	109	10	Do. Preference ..	48	½
N.S Wales Ins 1903	113	19	Illinois Shares	117	18
" 1921	103½	5½	Lake Shore	103¾	¾
New Zeal'd 5 p.c. Cons.	108	9	Louis & Nash	85¾	⅝
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins.	110	11	Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11
S. Austn. 6 p.c. Reg.	109½	⅝	N.Y. Central Shares	111	⅜
Victoria 6 p.c. Cons.	123½	4	New York Ontario ..	18½	⅜
W. Australia 6 p.c. Ins.	109	11	N. Y. Erie Shares	26½	⅝
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Do. Second Mort.	104	½
Argentn 6½ p.c. 1888	73½	6½	Norfolk & West. Pref	62	½
Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl.	60	½	N.Y., P. & O. Ist M	33¾	4¾
Do. Cedulas	62	5	North Pacific Pref.	74¾	5¼xd
Do. " B....	40	½	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	1¼
Austrian Gold	93	6	Pennsylvania Sh....	57½	⅝
" Silver	83	5	Phil & Read Sh. ..	20	¼
Brazilian 5 p. c. 1888..	86¾	7	Union Pacific Sh ..	65¾	⅝
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	77	½	Wabash Preferred..	31½	⅝
Do. " (partly pd)	12	11 ex	Do. Gen. Mort.	89½	50½
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1888	99¾	100¼	Grand Trunk Ord...	10½	⅜
" Cedulas " I	30¾	¾xd	Do. First Pref. ..	72½	⅜
" " J	30¾	1¼	Do. Second Pref.	48¾	9¼
Bulgarian	89	90	Do. Third Pref.	27¾	⅛
Chilian 6½ p.c. 1893	103	4	Do. Guaranteed..	77	⅝
Costa Rica A.....	99	2	Mexican Ordinary	27¾	⅜
" B.....	87	9	Do. First Pref. ..	128½	19
Ecuador, New	23¾	4	Do. do. 2nd Pref.	73¾	4¾
Egypt. State Dom.	104	½	Mexican Central ..	72	⅛
Do. Unified	94¼	5	Mexican National	84	7
Egypt. Preference	103	¾	Lombrdo-Venetian	11½	⅛
Do. Dsbn Rents	94¼	¾	Nitrate Railway ..	15½	16
French 4 p.c. Rentes	87½	8	Taltal	4½	5
Do. 3½ p.c. Rentes	104¼	¾	Il. Ayres & Rosario	160	4
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	30¾	¾	Do. Great Southern	121	2
Do. 4 p. c. Mon. ..	15	¼	Central Argentine..	148	53 xn
Hung. Gold Rentes	86½	¾	S. Paulo (Braz.) ..	44	9
Italian	91½	⅜	**BANKS.**		
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888.	98½	⅝	Alliance Bank	143½	15½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	30¾	¼	City Bank	205½	3¼
Do. 6 p. c.	20¼	½	Comml.	50	8
Portuguese	63¼	⅜	Consolidated Bank	8¾	⅜
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	93½	¾	Imperial	19½	20½
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 7/16	9/16	Imperial Ottoman..	41	2
Turkish, 1854.....	102	4	London and County	88	90
Conv. A	40¾	1¼xd	Lloyds.....	27	8
Do. B	24½	5 xd	Lon. and Westmin.	70	1
Do. D	17¾	18½xd	Lon. Joint Stock	93½	⅝
4½ p. c. 1871	93	⅜	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56½	7½
5 p. c. Defence ..	102¾	⅜	Provincial of Ireland	24	5
6 p. c. Priority ..	98	7 xd	Stand. Dk. of S. A.	65	7
Uruguay Unified ..	72¾	3¼	Union of London ..	41	2
Do. 6 p. c. 1888 ..	85¾	6½	National Discount	11½	12
Virginia Funded ..	45¼	6½	**TRUSTS.**		
U.S. 6 p. c.	103	6	Fin. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Gov. Sth. Invst. Df.	110	14
Brighton Ordinary	156	6	Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	63½	7½
Do. A	149¾	50	Stock Conversion..	135	¾
Chatham Ordinary	93	½	South African Gold	2⅛	⅝
Do. Preference	109¼	¾	Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6½	7
Caledonian	123¾	⅝	**MINING & LAND.**		
Great Eastern	84⅜	⅜	Indian Con. Gold	2⅛	3⅛
Great Northern ..	121	3	Mysore Gold	6¾	⅛
Do. A	169¾	⅝	Oregum Gold	2⅝	⅜
			Cape Copper	3⅜	¼
			Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛
			Nexico & Barry..	6 5/16	7/16
			Rio Tinto	15⅞	16⅛
			Tharsis	4 9/16	11/16
			Montana	1¾	⅜
			Stewart	1⅛	¼
			Griqualand West ..	5¾	⅜
			New Jagersfontein.	12⅝	¾
			City and Suburban.	6⅞	7¼
			Gt. Boulder Gold ..	3¾	4
			Jubilee	4⅝	5⅝
			Robinson	3⅝	⅜
			Salisbury	6¾	⅜
			Sutherland Reef	1⅝	⅜
			S. Afcn. Explorata	19	⅛
			Do. New.....	1⅝	⅜pm
			G. F. of Sth. Africa	4¼	⅛
			Exploring Co.	15	17
			Oceana Land.....	9¾	⅛
			Southern Land	5/16	7/16pm
			Tanganyika Land ..	⅛	⅜pm
			TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONES		
			Anglo-American ..	43	50
			Do. Preferred ..	83	8
			Brazilian Submarine	12⅝	⅜
			Direct United States	10½	⅜
			Eastern	13¼	14¼
			Do. Extension	13¾	14
			Globe Teleg. Trust	8¾	⅜
			National Telephone	6¾	⅜
			OMNIBUS AND TRAM		
			Lon. Gen. Om.	130	90
			Pimlico, &c. Steam	2	½
			London Street	11¾	12⅝
			London Tramways.	14¼	15¾
			North Metropolitan	12¾	¾
			WATERWORKS.		
			Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
			East London	211	15
			Grand Junction	122	⅝
			Kent.....	271	5
			Lambeth	254	8
			New Rivers	160	9
			Sthwrk & Vxhall..	162	6
			Tarapaca	9⅝	10
			West Middlesex ..	260	5
			GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
			Gaslight & Coke A	220	3
			Imp. Continental..	215	19
			South Metropolitan	220	9
			Do. B	221	8
			Do. C	230	40
			London Electric ..	2⅜	3⅛
			Metrplitan Electric	5¼	⅜
			MISCELLANEOUS.		
			Allsopp's	7¼	⅜
			Bell's Asbestos	12½	⅜
			Guinness and Co...	5⅛	⅜
			Hotchkiss	5¾	⅝xd
			Maxim-Nordenfelt..	1⅞	2⅛
			Bryant and May ..	13⅝	⅜
			Eastman's Ord	15 7/16	9/16
			Johnson's Copper, &c	6¼	⅛
			Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅞
			Liverpool Nitrate..	11	⅜
			Colorado Nitrate ..	3⅝	4
			Primitiva Nitrate..	14¼	⅜
			Rosario	2½	3¼
			San Pablo	3⅝	4
			San Jorge	5¾	6⅜
			San Donato	2⅝	3
			Tamarugal	⅜	⅝
			Salt Union Shares ..	11⅜	¾xd
			Pand.O. Steam Def.	195	200
			Royal Mail Steam	71	4
			Hudson's Bay	20	1⅛
			Suez Canal.....	91¾	⅜
			E. & W. India Docks	16	18
			Lon. & St. Kt. Dock	82	4

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving designs for the Watkin-Eiffel tower, and to-day the committee of jurors meet at the offices of the company in Bridge-street, Westminster, to make a preliminary examination of the drawings submitted. About two hundred specifications were applied for by intending competitors, and no doubt close on that number of designs have been prepared. These have come from far and wide—so far indeed, it is said, as Austria and even Brazil. There are many novelties of construction exhibited: more than one, for instance, rising from three legs instead of four, and another, which attains to the ambitious altitude of 1,550 feet, takes the form of a colossal Gothic spire.

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The minimum height given in the prospectus is 1,200 feet, an altitude to which most of the competitors have restricted themselves, and this to the scale adopted makes the drawings about 5 feet high. The first premium is £500, and the second £250. It is intended that either before or after the adjudication of the awards the designs shall be publicly exhibited—either, it is said, in Westminster Town Hall or in the Albert Hall.

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Sir George Trevelyan's speech in favour of allowing King Summer to prorogue the English Parliament was very charming; but how much more interesting it would have been if Sir George had put names to some of his categories. Who, for instance, are the gardeners of the House—not the "grand young Gardner," famous for his cuffs and collars, nor the Grand Old Woodcutter—but the rural M.P.'s, who find it "the greatest sacrifice they could possibly pay to public life to forgo the pleasures of the garden year after year?" Who are these knights of the spade and trowel, to whom the delights of "potting" in the covers are as naught besides those of "potting out" in the garden house, and to whom a success in the mysterious crafts of budding, grafting, and the like, is more than the prospect of an Under-Secretaryship of State? Do the Irish members brave St. George's Channel to hoe potatoes?

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And who, again, are the hard-hunting men who, as Mr. Marjoribanks hints, will have their season in the saddle, sit the House when it may, though the Empire be meanwhile disintegrated? Who are Sir George Trevelyan's "society" members who "spend their summer evenings in going round to four or five evening parties?" And his "professional shots who went from country-house to country-house all the winter, delighting to kill a large number of birds?" Who are all these? Name, name!

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New Bond-street looked quite gay yesterday morning. The sun was shining, the ladies bore sunshades in their hands, umbrellas were discarded; there was even a white waistcoat to be seen, and there was a good show of spick-and-span mashers. A strolling correspondent caught sight of Mr. Goschen, who seemed to be brimming over with good temper, and a few yards in front of him was Mr. James Lowther, as jaunty and *débonnaire* as if he was a youth of twenty. What a monarch the sun is to be sure!

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Every one who is in New Bond-street should make a point of looking in at the Fine Art Society's Exhibitions, which are unusually interesting just now. To-day, also, there is a private view of Mr. Herbert Marshall's delightful exhibition of water-colours of London scenery, which every one who loves his London should make a point of seeing. Mr. Alfred East's Japanese drawings occupy an adjacent room, and Mr. Huish has hung some of Mr. Whistler's new Amsterdam etchings.

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It seems we are to have a full season and a gay one. The forecast comes from a quarter which would appear to have little opportunity of giving such prospect. House-agents are generally heard on this subject, and dressmakers and milliners have shrewd guesses on what greatly interests them. But these prophets are mostly heard in May, and we are still early in March. The news comes from the horse-dealers. The hunting season is within a week or two of its last gasp, and there has lately been a good deal of money changed hands in the buying up of a particular description of nag. They are not the most showy mounts nor the best that are selected, and the dealer's eye is not either on pedigree or pace. A process of manufacture is to take place, and he chooses his raw material with a view to an ultimate object.

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If the Drive is to be full in June, coach and carriage horses must be got ready in March. Now, there is a certain kind of hunter that can be bought cheap at the end of the hunting season, that profits by rest, puts up flesh quickly, yields rapidly to judicious treatment, and, forgetting the glories of the hunting-field, may be converted into a good brougham horse. Sometimes he is too dashing for a brougham—if so, he will take his place in a team. It is a safe speculation if only the London season is likely to be good. There has been a good deal of that speculation just lately, so clearly the wiseacres expect a good season.

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The choice of a successor to Dr. Westcott in the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge is necessarily limited. The post will probably fall to Canon Lumby or the Rev. Herbert Ryle, as Dr. Hort's age will probably prevent his being in the running. Canon Lumby's historical as well as theological books are standard ones, and the probability is that he will succeed to the chair about to be vacated, the more so as Mr. Ryle, for a young man, has recently received rapid promotion, and may well bide his time. On the other hand, Dr. Hort bears much the same relation to Dr. Westcott as the Bishop designate of Durham to the late occupant of the see.

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The death of Dr. Schiller-Szinessy—"the Rabbi," as he was more commonly called among the small circle which knew him—removes from Cambridge a remarkable figure, and also (according to those versed in his special subjects) a colossus of curious erudition. Frequenters of the University Library will miss the familiar student-form—the features, less Jewish than Socratic, peering with great prominent eyes over the crabbed characters of ancient Jewish lore. There he used to sit solemnly compiling that catalogue of Hebrew manuscripts which was to cause such a convulsion in the learned world. Thither and thence he used to walk only along one beaten track which led to the little house near the station where the feasts of Israel were kept with a zeal as much antiquarian as religious.

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The undergraduate who saw him in full sail on the way, the short, thick figure, the ample gown flying to the winds, and under either arm such a pile of tomes as Dominie Sampson would have envied—knew not, or recked not, that this remarkable-looking old gentleman was Reader to the University in Rabbinical Literature, ex-Chief Rabbi of the "Entire Congregations of Israel at Manchester," and Hungarian patriot exiled from the land of his birth. To myself (writes one who knew him) Dr. Schiller-Szinessy always suggested the idea of Browning's hero in the "Grammarian's Funeral"—he seemed to plod so hard, to know so much, and to have such a very small chance of ever making anything by it, in name, or fame, or pelf.

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I hear on the most reliable authority that the Rev. J. W. Horsley, vicar of Holy Trinity, Woolwich, has the refusal of an Australian bishopric. The owners of slum property who have frequently longed for his banishment to Botany Bay, will devoutly pray that Mr. Horsley may accept the offer, but all people who have the welfare of the working classes at heart will hope that he may stay at home to continue his devoted labours. Mr. Horsley, whose duties as chaplain of the old Clerkenwell House of Detention brought out his sympathetic attributes to a large extent, is an ardent social reformer who cannot be lightly spared. He is a sworn foe to Bumble, with whom he has tried many a fall, and there would be general rejoicing in the ranks of the sweater, and the insanitary landlord, whose "jobs" have been exposed time after time with an unsparing hand. Mr. Horsley is absolutely fearless, he is no temporizer. Just now he is contributing some scathing letters to the local press on the sanitary state of Woolwich, which permits a death rate of over 30 per 1,000.

WOMEN AS REPORTERS IN THE COMMONS.

OPINION IN THE GALLERY.

In view of the demand made by the *Women's Penny Paper* for the admission of a special representative to the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons, we asked our own representative to collect as far as possible the opinions of his colleagues on the subject. He reports as follows:—As far as I can gather, the majority of the members of the gallery would be opposed to the admission of women, but for all sorts of reasons. To begin with, the older members would be opposed to the new idea, because they are opposed to all new ideas. I don't mean that any one admitted that this was the ground of his opposition, but more than one member of this large body of reporters explained that other members would set their faces against any and every novelty. But the younger men are by no means so unanimous in opposition. "It's all a matter of prejudice," said one. "There are girls to serve at the bar upstairs, and we get on very well with them. But if the prejudice against having women in the gallery can't be overcome, it would be possible by very slight structural alterations to give women journalists an entrance by the passages leading to the ladies' gallery, and to separate them by some sort of barrier from the male reporters."

The next of my colleagues to whom I spoke—a man no longer a juvenile and not yet a veteran—replied with commendable brevity: "I have no objection at all, but I don't suppose the Serjeant-at-Arms will ever permit it." Another member of the gallery had no objection on principle to women taking a share in the work of parliamentary reporting, but thought that practically it would be a great inconvenience to have them in and about the gallery. "The fact is that women are a nuisance if you have to work with them. I have come across them at meetings. They expect to be waited on all the time, and they assume as a matter of course that a man should go out of his way to accommodate them." A more susceptible colleague was willing to submit to these petty exactions if the women were "fairly presentable." A very general objection was based on the character of the paper seeking a special representative. "Why should a penny weekly, with little circulation and no influence"—I hope this quotation is not libellous—"be admitted to the gallery when scores of more important papers are excluded for want of space? It's nonsense to say that women reporters are wanted to watch for questions of special interest to women. Every question that comes up is fully reported in the *Times* or in 'Hansard,' and the *Women's Penny Paper* can make cuttings as well as its betters."

Several men also objected on the ground that the arrangements of the gallery would be extremely uncomfortable for women. One representative of a large London daily—I believe a married man, so Mrs. Samuel Smith need not be anxious—was much exercised as to how it would be possible for a woman to slip into a reporting box without seriously disarranging her skirts. This difficulty of course would not arise if the lady reporter took a seat in the back row. "The way to bring the matter to a test," said one supporter of the equal rights of women, "is for some newspaper, which has a leader-writer's ticket, to send in a lady one day with it. The tickets are transferable, and therefore the police at the door would have no right to stop the bearer, without special instructions from the Serjeant-at-Arms. But it will be very uncomfortable for the first woman that comes, sitting up here all by herself."

The attendant of the House who guards the door of the gallery and keeps its occupants in order was very emphatic on the subject. "It would not do at all. Why, ladies are not even allowed in the Strangers' Gallery. If they want to come into the House as reporters, they must have a special gallery built for them. I could not have them here; there would be too much play going on."

One other argument must not be overlooked. "I have no objection to women reporters as a women," said one of my interlocutors, "but directly they were admitted into the gallery they would begin to undersell us. That is what happens with every trade that women touch. They sponge on their fathers and brothers, and then feel proud of themselves because they can afford to work cheaper than men can."

Generally, I should say that the opposition in the reporters' gallery to the admission of women is mainly composed of two elements—the trade union feeling and the club man's feeling. The trade unionist does not want to be ruined by female cheap labour, and the club man does not want the free and unaffected social intercourse which he enjoys with his fellow-men to be fettered and made artificial by the intrusion of women with their totally different views of life and their totally different habits of thought and speech and manner.

A POEM BY THE POPE.

The *Tablet* publishes a translation of a poem by the Pope on his brother's death. It will be seen that the poem takes the form of a dialogue between Leo XIII. and his late brother, Cardinal Pecci:—

JOSEPH.

Justice has claimed her due, estranged my past,
The starry-spangled skies have oped their gates;
Thou who dost bear i' the world such heavy fates,
Qwest the more to God, the more thou bear'st.
Take heart, and steer thy skiff to the high seas,
And 'neath the smiling Godhead nerve thy heart
To work for virtue and religion's part.
So thou mayst cool thine eyes in Heaven's breeze.
Weep for thy sin and shun the flames of death.
While, Joachim, thou draw thy life's fond breath.

JOACHIM.

Lo! while I live and in my tired frame
The life-blood runs, with tears I will repent
What wrong is done. But thou, to whom is lent
The light that faileth not—I call thy name;
Raise me outworn with cares and dim with age,
Slipping from life; and from the heights of heaven
Hold me in thought—me haplessly o'erdriven,
And spent i' the waves by the strong whirlwind's rage.

MUSICAL MEMS.

Mons. Isaye will play Spohr's D minor violin concerto at the Philharmonic concert on the 27th inst., which is interesting to fiddlers.

It is hoped that Mdme. Trebelli will make her *rentrée* before a London audience at the second Patti concert at the Albert Hall on May 31, when Herr Stavenhagen will be the pianist.

M. Ch. M. Widor, the eminent French composer and organist of St. Sulpice, Paris, will give an organ recital at the Hampstead Conservatoire this afternoon.

As Dr. Joachim plays at the Crystal Palace this afternoon, his place at the head of the quartet at the Popular Concert at St. James's Hall will be taken by Mdme. Néruda. Mdme. Backer Gröndahl is the solo pianist, and Mrs. Henschel the vocalist.

The term at Cambridge, which ends this week for most of the University, has been remarkable for the success of the Wednesday Popular Concerts, reorganized last summer by Professor Villiers Stanford out of the material of the old C.U.M.S.'s concerts. The last performance of this year's season was announced to take place yesterday, and though many of the men have already gone down, a fairly large audience was expected. Dr. Joachim was the chief attraction.

Another new musical institution is the C. U. Musical Club, which has been founded among the undergraduates for the purpose of encouraging a taste for chamber music.

Dr. Henry Wylde, who died suddenly from bronchitis on Thursday, was one of the best known English authorities on musical matters. Born in 1822, at the age of sixteen he commenced a musical apprenticeship under Moscheles, and studied subsequently under Cipriani Potter at the Royal Academy. Dr. Wylde will perhaps be longest remembered as the founder, in 1852, of the New Philharmonic Society, which, although now disbanded, did excellent service in the cause of contemporary music and musicians. Berlioz, Lindpaintner, and Spohr, with Dr. Wylde, were the conductors of the first two seasons of the society. In 1863 he was appointed Gresham Lecturer in Music, which post he held until his death. His most important compositions were a setting of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and a pianoforte concerto in A minor. As a writer on musical topics he was widely esteemed, and his last work, entitled, "Evolution of the Beautiful in Sound"—an elaborated historical treatise on the scale—will be a lasting testimony to the breadth of his musical culture. Personally Dr. Wylde was widely known and highly esteemed.

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Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a bust of the late Mr. Cobden in white marble, to be placed in the National Liberal Club.

It is believed that the Canadian Budget will be delayed to await the report of the Tariff Bill now before the United States Congress.—*Dalziel.*

Lord Harris, the new Governor of Bombay, has arrived at Cairo and will remain a week. He takes part in a cricket match to-morrow, "The Garrison *v.* the World."

A debate on Church Disestablishment will be opened this evening at the Choumert Debating Society, Montpelier Hotel, Choumert-road, Peckham, by Mr. Byron Reed, M.P., with Mr. Baumann, M.P., presiding.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF DURHAM.

The *Record*, *Church Times*, *Church Review*, and the *Rock* all join in a chorus of praise at the appointment of Canon Westcott, but the two former fall into the singular mistake of saying that he has never had any parochial experience, for he was rector of Somersham cum Pidley and Colne, Huntingdonshire, from 1870 to 1882.

The question now is when and where he will be consecrated. Dr. Westcott and his family hope the preliminaries may be over so that the consecration may take place on St. Mark's Day, the festival on which his schoolfellows, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the late Bishop Lightfoot, were consecrated. His many Cambridge friends hope that the precedents of the consecration of his predecessor and the Bishop of Ripon at Westminster Abbey may be followed, but that rests with the Archbishop of York, who was much criticised on those occasions for confirming out of the Province. The late Bishop Fraser was consecrated in Manchester Cathedral, and the Bishop of Newcastle in Durham Cathedral, but as a rule the northern bishops are consecrated in York Minster.

LORD ROSEBERY'S POSER FOR THE ENGINEERS.

Lord Rosebery, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, responded to a toast, and brought in the House of Lords very joosely by taunting civil engineers with the impossibility of doing one feat. "I have some claims," he said, "to the consideration of civil engineers. I have pointed out to them indirectly, and now I will do so directly, a work which they might attempt and which no one has yet accomplished—a greater engineering feat than the Forth Bridge, or the Pyramids for the matter of that, and which if undertaken would cover them with glory. To the chamber to which I belong a means of ingress has been found, but all the skill of all the civil engineers, as far as I know, has never found any means of egress from that chamber."

THE NEW EDITOR OF "MURRAY."

The statement that Mr. W. P. Courtney, the brother of the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, Chairman of Committees, will succeed Mr. Edward Arnold as editor of *Murray's Magazine* is unfounded. Probably Mr. W. P. Courtney has been mistaken for Mr. W. L. Courtney, a well-known literary man, and a Fellow, tutor, and librarian of New College.

THE TWO GRAND OLD MEN.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday sent to The O'Gorman Mahon on the occasion of his birthday his photograph with his autograph on it. The Grand Old Man of Ireland greatly appreciates this compliment from the Grand Old Man of England.

THE LONG-LOST MEMBER FOR ASTON MANOR.

Mr. G. Kynoch, M.P. for Aston Manor, has now been absent from this country for the last eighteen months, and his constituency has consequently been practically disfranchised for the whole of that period of time. I hear (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that it is the intention of an hon. member to call the attention of the First Lord of the Treasury to the matter, and to ask him to bring his influence to bear for the purpose of putting an end to such an unsatisfactory state of things. The suggestion has been made that if necessary a call of the House might be resorted to. When the House of Commons is ordered to be called over, it is usual to name a day which will enable the members to attend from all parts of the country. The interval between the order and the call has varied on former occasions from one day to six weeks. If a member does not attend and no reasonable excuse for his non-attendance is forthcoming, he is liable to be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to the payment of the fees incident to that commitment.

AN INTERESTING GIFT TO ST. GILES'S, EDINBURGH.

The Kirk Session of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, have been presented with a handsome brass salver or plate, a replica of an ancient piece now in the Cathedral of St. Magnus, at Kirkwall. The subject depicted in the centre is Adam and Eve while in a state of innocency in the Garden of Eden. Around the centre of the plate is the following inscription in old Dutch:—"Had—Adam—Cedean—Gods—Woort—Wys—Soo—Waer—Hy—Gebleven—Int—Paradys—Annoi 1636." The translation of the inscription is:—"Had Adam obeyed God's Words, so had we then lived in Paradise. Anno 1636." Engraved on the edge of the plate, at the desire of the donor, are the words "Sanct Magnus to Sanct Geils, 1890."

CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS ABOLISHED.

The bill abolishing the Catholic separate schools has passed the Manitoba legislature.—*Dalziel.*

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS'S NEW NOVELS.

Mr. William Morris is writing a new prose romance, to be called "The Glittering Plain" (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*). It will probably appear, as soon as completed, in one of the magazines, and is the most vigorous chronicle of adventure that has yet come from his pen, at least in prose. Ever since "John Bull," Mr. Morris seems to have thrown himself energetically into romance-making. He has also a story running in his organ, the *Commonweal*, called "News from Nowhere"—a tale of 150 years hence, in the manner of "Looking Backwards," but full of an idyllic charm far out of the reach of any one but himself.

REDUCING PUBLICANS' LICENCES IN IRELAND.

An important step in the new temperance campaign in Ireland was taken yesterday at Limerick. The magistrates held a private meeting with the Roman Catholic Bishop, and decided that for each new licence granted three existing licences must be proved to have lapsed until the number of licensed houses in Limerick is reduced to 100, at which figure it will be allowed to stand.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

A Central News telegram from San Francisco says:—The Chinese in this city, who number about sixty thousand, have been ordered by the Ordinance authorities to remove from the centre to the southern portion of the town. The exodus is to be completed within a short time.

A WORLD RENOWNED LIBRARY.

In view, says the *Academy*, of the probable sale of the world-renowned, but almost inaccessible, Middlehill Library at Cheltenham, which was formed early in the present century by Sir Thomas Phillipps, we understand that the British Museum and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have agreed to unite in securing those MSS. which should be retained in this country. The total sum of money for purchases to be guaranteed by these three bodies will probably amount to £20,000.

MR. STANLEY'S FORTHCOMING BOOK.

We learn from the *Speaker* that Mr. Marston has returned from Cairo bringing a considerable portion, nearly half, of Stanley's forthcoming book. The illustrations will number 150, and the chief of them will be drawn by M. Riou, of Paris, an artist who is thoroughly acquainted with Africa, and with native manners and customs. The book will extend to about 1,000 pages, and will contain three important new maps, illustrative of the great traveller's wanderings and discoveries. The frontispiece will be a portrait group of Stanley and his officers, from a photograph just taken at Cairo. The work may be expected by the end of May, and will be in two volumes.

A BISHOP DENOUNCES REVIVALISM.

Bishop Paret, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has delivered an address to business men at a prayer meeting held at New York (says a Dalziel telegram), in which he declared the revival system to be a monstrous perversion of God's Gospel—a system which teaches that before worship a man must be worked up into a state of intense emotional excitement. He cited the case of a judge of the Supreme Court at Washington who died unbaptised and unconfirmed, because he had never been what is called "converted." The Bishop added, "This sentimental idea of religion is false. I cannot feel and pray like a woman. The essence of repentance is to turn your back upon sin."—*Dalziel.*

The Duke of Westminster has arranged to preside at a drawing-room meeting in Grosvenor House on Friday afternoon, April 25, on behalf of the Ragged School Union.

The great Commission named by the French Minister of Public Works to examine the project of a bridge across the Channel has charged a sub-commission composed of M. Bernard, M. Vitillard, and M. Resal to visit the Forth Bridge and to draw up a report on it.

The Duke of Rutland has appointed the Rev. Canon Turnock, who has been vicar of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, for thirty years, and the leading High Churchman in the town, to the rectory of Waltham, near Melton Mowbray, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. Twells.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO./6, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MORE OF THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

AFRICA IN THE REVIEWS.

"Anglo-African," in a rather discursive paper in the *National*, strikes one as too much Anglo and too little African. A Jingo leader-writer in Fleet-street could hardly be more utterly out of sympathy with our fellow-citizens of Dutch descent, and especially with the Boers of the Transvaal. He is therefore naturally astonished that any Englishman should consent to a Boer administration of Swaziland. "Anglo-African" would prefer to take it and make a present of it to Natal. Mr. Joseph Thomson, in the *Contemporary*, traces the history of "European Intercourse with the African" from the old Portuguese days to our own, and sums up the results of the contact. The impression conveyed by "our daily papers, our missionary magazines, and from pulpit and platform oratory," is that it has been a very fine thing for the native. Mr. Thomson, however, strong in experience over the whole of East Central Africa, from the north of the equator to Mozambique, from the Indian Ocean to the Congo, and along the whole of the West Coast from the Gambia to the Cameroons, gives a far less roseate answer. "I am unhesitatingly affirm," says he, "in the plainest language, that so far our intercourse with African races, instead of a blessing, has been an unmitigated curse to them." Is it not about time, then, the dismayed reader may naturally inquire, that we cleared out? No, says Mr. Thomson, we must stay till we have extirpated the hydra-headed beast of the gin and weapon we have first introduced. It is comforting to find that in this direction he approves of the work of the Chartered Companies of which the present is the revived epoch. But by far the best thing in this field is "Some South African Questions" in the *Fortnightly*. This is an article by the Hon. J. Merriman, one of the cleverest if also one of the least stable of Cape politicians, in which he sets forth with refreshing lucidity the conditions of the "native question" and the "Dutch question" with which South Africa has to reckon now or in the near future. With our Special Correspondent, Mr. Merriman holds that in Cape Colony, at any rate, the "Dutch question" has practically solved itself; and he bears convincing witness to the development of the Afrikander Bond from a separatist to a Home Rule platform. Even in the Transvaal he is sanguine of the same evolution, if only people in England would leave off talking about "shutting in the Boers" here, and "letting out the Boers" there, and would treat them in this question of Swaziland and in general as fellow-soldiers in the contest between civilization and barbarism. It is this—the "Native Question," as we call it—that Mr. Merriman points to as the crux of the future. At present it is not the one that presses. But it is there, all the same, growing daily, and with its African aspect complicated, as Mr. Merriman reminds us, by an "Asiatic question" embodied in the ousting of European labour and European small trading by the Indian coolie whom the Natal planter has introduced, and by the "Arab" merchant from Zanzibar and Bombay. No one who cares a rap about South Africa should miss reading Mr. Merriman's article. The note of "colonial-versus-imperialism" which has sometimes seemed to sound in his utterances, appears here as nothing more than an approximation of Cape to Australian colonialism.

"LIPPINCOTT."

This magazine reaches us in two editions—one prepared in Philadelphia, and the other "got up" in London. The list of contents shows some important divergences. Philadelphia exclusively has sent forth to the expectant world articles on "The Brownings in Italy" and "Weather-Prophets," whilst the London "Lippincott" alone has "A Dead Man's Diary," a paper by the Rev. Dr. Clifford, and a poem by the Hon. Roden Noel. Of things which (as Euclid might put it) are common to both, a "Hint to Novelists" (and a very unsatisfactory one it is), the "Elixir of Life," and an account of Griffin and the Collegians" are most attractive. The "complete story," in view of the dual publication, bears the happy title, "Two Soldiers." This magazine always has a strong "militagtary" flavour, with the aggressive scarlet tablet on its toned wrapper. Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, who says something about "Our English Cousins," must not be overlooked.

"THE INDIAN MAGAZINE."

Two of the most interesting contributions are Mr. G. F. Sheppard's on Indian marriage customs, and Lady Hobhouse's "Further Sketches by an Indian Pen." Some of the experiences of Chief Justice Mehdi Hasan when on his travels in this country are decidedly amusing, but too long for quotation here. His usual happy knack of observation has played truant, however, when in speaking of Mr. Gladstone reviewing a novel of the day and devoting time to literature, he says "of course he does the same"! No, he does not, he errors in a great majority [of poor working-men in London] belong to the [Primrose] League." These little slips can be easily excused to one who writes so freshly on some of his most cherished conventionalities.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The portrait of Bishop Crowther, the "black bishop," is certainly the most interesting of the three "Dignitaries of the Church" (Hatchards) this month, though all do credit to Mr. Walker, the photographer, and to Waterlow and Sons, the reproducers. "How to Grow Sugar at Home" is the subject of a paper by Dr. Shack-Sommers in the *Farmer's Magazine* (145, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.).—*Illustrations* (1, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.), Mr. Heath's magazine, excels as much in its speciality and in the "letterpress" as ever.—*The Field Club* (Elliot Stock) corrects some "Popular Fallacies in Natural History," while the *Antiquary* (same publisher) has an exhaustive history of the Wilmington Giant by the Rev. Mr. Dearsly.—The journal of the Wagner Society, *The Meister* (Kegan Paul), furnishes the usual instalment of large-type enthusiasm.

"TIME."

"Time, gentlemen, time!" is an appropriate remark to make of the March number of this magazine, somewhat too bilious both in respect to cover and contents, for a prominent place is given to an article on "Prize-Fighting and Boxing." It cannot be complained that the articles lack variety, for here is a poem on "Birth and Death" preluding Mr. Thorold Rogers on the "Population of England, 1259-1793;" while the "Stream of Life" seems to have something to do with the "Formation of the Highlands." The best articles are a defence of Mr. George Meredith, "Socialism in the German Reichstag," and a thoughtful paper on "Authorcraft" by Mr. John Dawson, who says:—"For journalism at least, common sense would appear to be a more precious gift than genius:"—

I can find any number of men of genius to write for me," remarked Tom Barnes, the editor of the *Times*, to Tom Moore, the poet, "but very seldom one of common sense." Those who have had much connection with the press know what a large amount of truth this remark contains. The most brilliant thoughts require to be shaped into a marketable commodity by the skill of authorcraft. My contention is that authorcraft—otherwise the mechanism of literary work—can be taught, and it would profit the young author to learn it. A writer's first work usually contains his brightest and freshest ideas. But a writer's first work is usually the most faulty as regards construction, style, taste, and other details. What else could it be? What other could we expect? We do not look for the movement and the precision of the trained soldier in the raw recruit as yet undrilled.

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METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING YOUNG SERVANTS, 18, Buckingham-street, Strand. — The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the MANSION HOUSE (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor), on MONDAY, March 17, at three P.M. The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will preside. His Eminence Cardinal Manning, the Lord Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. Dr. Allon, the Venerable the Archdeacon of London, Mr. Albert Pell, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., Mr. J. H. Allen (Chairman of the St. Pancras Board of Guardians), Miss F. Davenport Hill, and the Rev. Brooke Lambert (Chairman of the Association) will address the meeting.—Cards may be obtained of Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham-street.

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The GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK of ENGLAND give notice that, on behalf of the Agent appointed for raising and managing the Loan, tenders, sealed, will be received to receive Tenders for £2,264,734, QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT £3 10*s.* PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, repayable at par on the 1st July, 1924.

This Stock will be in addition to, and will rank *pari passu* with, the Queensland £3½ per Cent. Stock, 1924, already existing, the Dividends on which are payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July: the first dividend on the present issue will be for one month, interest on the third to the nominal amount of Stock, and will be payable 1st July, 1890.

The Books of the Stock are kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers are made. Holders of the Stock are also to be entered in the usual fees, to take out Stock Certificates to Bearer, which, however, will not be issued Certificates may be reinscribed into Stock at the option of the holder.

All Transfers and Stock Certificates are free of Stamp Duty.

Dividend Warrants will be transmitted by post if desired.

The Loan is secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony, and is issued for the following purposes:—Railways, Immigration, Improvement of Rivers, Electric Telegraphs, Loans to Local Bodies, Water Supply, &c., &c.

By the Act 40 and 41 Vic., ch. 59, the Revenues of the Colony alone will be liable in respect of this Stock and the Interest and Sinking Fund thereof, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the Dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

Tenders may be for the whole or any part of the Stock, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of Stock. Tenders for other than even hundreds of Stock, or at a price including fractions of a shilling other than nine-pence, will not be accepted. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, by or before 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 21st March, 1890. Tenders at different prices may be sent in by the same person. The amount of Stock applied for must be written on the outside of the tender.

The minimum price, below which no tender will be accepted, has been fixed at £97 for every £100 of Stock.

A deposit of £5 per cent. on the amount of Stock tendered for must be paid at the Chief Cashier's Office at the delivery of the tender, and the deposit must not be enclosed in the tender. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, and in the case of partial allotment the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the first instalment.

In the event of the receipt of tenders at or above the minimum price for a larger amount of Stock than that proposed to be allotted by the Bank at the lowest price accepted will be subject to a *pro rata* distribution.

The dates at which the further payments on account of the said Loan will be required are as follows:—

On Wednesday, 2nd April, 1890, so much as, when added to the Eighty Pounds (Sterling) to be paid for each hundred pounds of Stock:
On Friday, 2nd May, 1890, £20 per cent.;
On Tuesday, 3rd June, 1890, £20 per cent.;
On Thursday, 3rd July, 1890, £20 per cent.;
On Friday, 1st August, 1890, £20 per cent.

The whole amount to be paid up on or before the 2nd of April, 1890, under discount at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any of the said instalments, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with a Coupon attached for the first instalment, due 1st May, 1890, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts.

The Stock will be inscribed in the Bank Books on or after the 1st August, 1890, when the Stock will be in full, in anticipation, may be inscribed forthwith.

Application may be made for allotment which may be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England; of Messrs. Muller, Marriott, and Co., 9, Lombard-street; and of the Agent-General for the Government of Queensland, 1, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

Bank of England, 14th March, 1890.

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OFFICES.—Winchester House, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The North Alabama Development Company has been formed to purchase and develop coal and iron properties, situate within a radius of 20 miles, in the northern part of the State of Alabama, U.S.A., through which the Birmingham, Sheffield, and Tennessee River Railway has recently been built. It will also establish a barge and steamboat line from the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, to work in connection with the railway, from its northern terminus, Sheffield, for the purpose of transporting coal, iron, timber, and general produce, by water, to and from the large cities on the Ohio River, and the Mississippi, with which the Tennessee River connects. (See Map.)

A contract has been entered into, dated the 15th day of March, 1890, and made between the Birmingham, Sheffield, and Tennessee River Railway Company, of the first part; the Sheffield and Birmingham Coal, Iron, and Steel Co., of the second part; this Company, of the third part; and the English and Scottish Mercantile Investment Trust (Limited), the Trustees for the Debenture Holders, of the fourth part; by which due payment of the interest and sinking fund on the Debenture Bonds of this Company will, if the revenues of this Company should be insufficient for the purpose, be provided, and under which practically the whole of the share capital of this Company will be issued to the Sheffield and Birmingham Coal, Iron, and Steel Co. in consideration of the contract being that the Trustees for the Debenture Holders shall, on the commencement of each half-year either be paid a sum in cash sufficient to provide the ensuing half-yearly dividend and the sinking fund due, or the Trustees for the Debenture Holders, on behalf of the Trustees, have the power to collect direct from the Railway Company all the traffic charges in respect of any traffic (other than passengers) coming from the property of this Company, until an amount sufficient to meet such half-yearly interest and sinking fund payment is assured.

The intention of the Railway Company in making such a contract is naturally to hasten development. The railway serves one of the richest mineral districts of the United States, abounding with coal, iron ore, limestone, and timber. The locality, however, is as yet undeveloped, and the object of this Company is to promote the more rapid development of its resources.

The railway connects the district with the nearest navigable water—viz., the Tennessee river, which, with its connections at the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers, affords the natural and cheapest outlet for the productions of Alabama to the markets of the West and North-West, and in conjunction with these rivers will be the means of establishing a trade of barges and steam tow boats.

The Railway is about 100 miles long, is completed for that distance, and in operation, and its Directors are extending the system into various undeveloped districts. Owing to the fact that the projected extensions were not then generally known, the Construction Company, by whom the railway was built, were able to purchase iron ore property on well-selected coal and iron ore lands on very favourable terms, and it is now the intention of the formation of this Company, and it will secure the benefit of these options in the terms of the above-mentioned contract.

In addition, the Construction Company has, on behalf of this Company, purchased iron ore properties in Franklin County, upon which it is erecting two charcoal furnaces, and it is intended shortly to develop other industries, such as coal mines, coke ovens, &c., with a view to the future traffic of the line. The profits from all these undertakings will in like manner serve to enhance the security of the Debentures.

The increment in the value of the lands purchased (some of which are particularly suitable for town sites) should also be a large source of profit to this Company.

The development of the minerals of Alabama is of comparatively recent date, but has been more rapid than that in any other part of the United States—mainly because the coal and iron are very close together and of excellent quality, and also because it is in the western and southern-most outcrop of the Appalachian range, which commences in Pennsylvania, passes through Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and ends in Alabama; thus making it the nearest coal-producing district locality to the south of the Mississippi Valley.

A draft of the Trust Deed securing the Debentures can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Applications for Bonds must be in the form accompanying the Prospectus, and be forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, with the required deposit. If the number of applications for Bonds be not allotted, the surplus paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the amount due on allotment.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

London, 14th March, 1890.

EUGENE RIMMEL (LIMITED)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the well-known PERFUMERY BUSINESS established in London, Paris, and elsewhere nearly sixty years, since by the late Eugene Rimmel, has been TRANSFERRED to a LIMITED COMPANY, with a Capital of £200,000 fully paid-up, under the style of EUGENE RIMMEL (LIMITED).

The said business will in future be conducted under the personal management and supervision of Messrs. Julius and Henry Rimmel, sons of the late Eugene Rimmel, who have been connected there with for many years past. The business will be carried on by the said Company at Bernstorfer, at 39, Strand, W.C.; 128, Regent-street, W.; 24, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; and at Paris, Nenilly, Florence, Berlin, Amsterdam, and other places. Registered Offices, 5, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. Manufactory, Wholesale and Export, 96, Strand, London, W.C.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 5,038.
CHARLES ROYCE BOWDEN, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN TO-DAY (Saturday), the 15th day of March, 1890, and will CLOSE at or before four P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1890, for both Town and Country.

LOUIS TUSSAUD (LIMITED),
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
CAPITAL, £150,000, in 30,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each. Payable—5*s.* on Application, 5*s.* on Allotment, and the balance as called, such call not to exceed 5*s.*, and at no less than one month's notice.

An Agreement has been entered into with the Vendor, whereby a sufficient sum will be left in the hands of the Directors to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Shares of the Company, from the date of allotment to the day of opening of the Exhibition.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. HELBY, Esq., Chairman of the Works Committee, London School Board, Chairman.
Capt. H. Bruce M. Carvick, 50, Hegarth-road Kensington.
Major-General R. W. Gream, the Junior Army and Navy Club, W.
Frederick Lee, Esq., the Gaiety Theatre, London
Major-General F. J. Moberly, 50, Sutherland Avenue, W.
The Directors will not accept any remuneration for their services until a dividend at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum shall have been paid to the Shareholders.
BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and its Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Terrell, Atkinson, and Winstanley, 35, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Harding, Sons and Plews, Cannon-buildings, Bastinhall-street, London, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Lewis, Meade and Poland, 37, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
GENERAL MANAGER.—Mr. Louis Tussaud.
SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. W. S. Austin.
Temporary Offices.—Bank-buildings, Victoria-street Westminster.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of introducing to the West End of London a Scenic Exhibition, similar in many respects to, but having no connection with, that which has been so successfully carried on in Baker-street and Marylebone-road.

The Freehold site acquired is one of the most central and valuable in the Metropolis, situate in Shaftesbury-avenue, facing the London Pavilion and Trocadero Music Halls, between the Lyric Theatre and Piccadilly, and has this advantage, that a part of the premises are Fully Licensed.

The Exhibition will be erected, from the designs of Messrs. J. and A. E. Bull, of 35, Craven-street, Strand, for which they have been selected and appointed for what the Directors consider will be the finest Exhibition of its kind in the world, combining, as it will, the latest inventions and approved by the London County Council. A special feature will be a series of Alhambra illustrating celebrated historical and other events, in which the figures of most prominent persons will be exhibited, and accurately dressed in the costumes of the period, similar to the style adopted in the "Musée Grevin," Paris, and the "Panopticon," Berlin. A further interest will be given to this establishment by the addition of a Children's Gallery, which will be both instructive, from an educational point of view, and amusing. The tableaux and other exhibits will be grouped in galleries issuing from the large hall. The latter will be arranged as a Winter Garden on: Promenade, and a high-class orchestra will perform at intervals during the day. The Exhibition will have the patronage of the "Musée Grévin" and "Panopticon" as well known, and as the Directors intend to have the aid of Mr. Louis J. Tussaud, to equal, if not surpass, their predecessors, both in variety and artistic taste, considering the great interest the general public take in this class of entertainment, the undertaking will prove a most successful one.

The proposed building will include a number of shops and a first-class restaurant for the convenience of visitors to the Exhibition.

The amount to be paid to the Vendor for the freehold land, including the full Licence, and the Exhibition Building, together with the whole of its appointments, is £70,000, subject to mortgage of £70,000 at 4½ per cent. per annum, which is already arranged, £5,000, payable in £20 to Shares or cash at the option of the Directors, and the remainder in cash, leaving a working capital of £15,000; the Directors making the payments as to the building and decoration, on the architect's certificate, and as to the Exhibition and other works in the Exhibition, on the certificate of H. Stacy Marks, Esq., R.A.

The property has been valued by two well-known valuers, and the Directors are fully satisfied that the purchase proposed to be paid is a fair and reasonable one.

With regard to the estimated revenue and expenses, Mr. Louis Tussaud has furnished the directors with a statement to the effect that the gross annual receipts will be £83,435, the expenses managed £53,435, the attendance of visitors 440,000, and the sale of catalogues 110,000, for the three years ending June, 1897. Looking to the vast superiority of the site acquired, which from its excellent position is within access from all parts, and as the Exhibition will be a great improvement on anything of a similar character hitherto attempted in this country, the Directors consider these returns will be equalled, if not largely exceeded. As the source of income will be arising from the restaurant and the sale of refreshments; also from the rentals of the shops, and advertisements in connection with it, it being estimated that a sum sufficient to pay five per cent. on the whole of the Share Capital will be realized therefrom, after all the ordinary receipts. It is, therefore, anticipated that, after allowing a liberal amount for expenses, there will be a very large profit, after the payment of at least 20 per cent., and also to carry forward a substantial sum for renewals, and to the reserve.

The following contracts have been entered into—viz., one dated the 5th day of March, 1890, and made between Harry Smith, of the one part, and the said Louis J. Tussaud of the other part; and one dated the 5th day of March, 1890, and made between the said Louis J. Tussaud of the one part, and W. S. Austin, of the other part, on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

The Vendor, who is the promoter, will pay all legal, advertising, and other charges, incidental to the formation, registration, and incorporation of the Company up to the first allotment. In addition to such charges, the Vendor has entered into certain arrangements with certain persons which may practically constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for Shares are referred to the Articles of Association for contracts, to have waived the insertion of any particulars thereof, and to accept the Allotment as a sufficient compliance with that section of the Act; and applications for Shares will only be received subject to that provision.

Applications for Shares may be made on the Form accompanying this Prospectus, and are to be left on deposit direct to the Company's Bankers. In cases of No Allotment, or of less than applied for, will be returned in full, and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in allotment, or the further amount payable on allotment.

Application will be made in due course to the London Stock Exchange for an official quotation.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the above-mentioned Contracts, the Plans, Specifications, and Schedules can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Company's Bankers, the Brokers, Solicitors, or of the Secretary, at the Company's Offices.

Dated 15th March, 1890.

Established 1866.
THE LIBERATOR
BUILDING SOCIETY.
BUNGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £50,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and the country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 60 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, Hampstead
Fine detached RESIDENCE, carefully planned, and built for owner's occupation in the best part of the avenue (seven years ago), and replete with every comfort and convenience. Twelve or thirteen bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, two staircases spacious and lofty drawing-room opening to conservatory, dining-room, library, fine billiard-room with open Gothic roof, smoking-room, and excellent offices. Well-fitted stabling for four horses. Handsome terrace and frontage, two tennis lawns shaded by fine elms, three ranges of modern greenhouses, vineries, &c.—in all, three-quarters of an acre. Possession can be had immediately. To be SOLD or LET.—Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER, 8, Wells-street, W.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

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LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

Makes the finest, purest, and strongest Beef Tea, and is the finest flavoured stock for Soup, Sauces, Made Dishes, &c.

A MEDICAL COMFORT OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, RENDERING ALL OTHER FOOD MORE DIGESTIBLE AND NOURISHING.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, FRAY BENTOS, SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES BOAT RACE, 26th MARCH, 1890.

BARNES BRIDGE TICKETS.

Tickets of admission to view the Race from the Barnes Railway Bridge, price 10s. each, including the fare from Waterloo, or any other station on the South Western Railway within twelve miles, to Barnes and back, can be obtained at this Office on personal application or by letter. In the latter case a remittance in payment for the Tickets required must accompany the application. Tickets can also be obtained on personal application at the Company's West-end Office, No. 30, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, at their Central Office, 9, Grand Hotel Building, Charing-cross, at their City Office, Exeter Building, Arthur-street West, London Bridge, and at the Booking Offices, Waterloo Station.

For the accommodation of the holders of these Tickets only, a Special Train for Barnes Bridge will leave Waterloo Station on Wednesday, March 26, at a time to be announced by advertisement in the daily and other papers, and will return from the Bridge with Passengers for London only about 10 minutes after the conclusion of the race.

Early applications are desirable, as the number of Tickets will be strictly limited.

FRED. J. MACAULAY, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, L. & S.W. Railway, Waterloo Station, London, 27th February, 1890.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	
*LUSITANIA ..	3,877	4,000 ..	March 28
OROYA	6,057	7,000 ..	April 11
ORIZABA.....	6,057	7,000 ..	April 25
LIGURIA.....	4,648	4,200 ..	May 9
ORMUZ.....	6,031	8,500 ..	May 23
OROTAVA	6,052	7,000 ..	June 6

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £17 17s. to £70.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, *viâ* Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing.
AUSTRALASIAN	Simpson ..	5,630 ..	May 6
DAMASCUS	Douglas ..	3,709 ..	June 24

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares—Saloon, from 40 guineas; third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to GEO. THOMPSON & CO., 98, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 16, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 39 guineas, and £46. Intermediate passage £8 5s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 88, Fallmall, S.W.

COOK'S TOURS to the HOLY LAND EASTER at JERUSALEM.—SELECT CONDUCTED TOUR, visiting BETHLEHEM, the Dead Sea, Jordan, Jericho, &c.; also Alexandria, Cairo, Pyramids, Ismailia, Suez Canal, Jaffa, &c. Leaving London March 25. Programme, for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 98, Gracechurch-street; 33, Piccadilly; 22, Cathcart-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869, and AMENDING ACTS.

IN the MATTER of the FOUNDATION known as CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The Committee of Council on Education have approved of a scheme for the future management of the above-named Foundation, and NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that unless within two months after the first publication of this notice a petition is presented to her Majesty in Council, in pursuance of Section 39 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, or a petition is presented to the Committee of Council on Education, in pursuance of Section 13 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1873, such scheme may be approved by her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.

Copies of the scheme, price one shilling each, may be obtained from the Secretary, Charity Commission, Whitehall, S.W.

This scheme may also be seen without charge at the said office of the Charity Commission.

G. W. KEKEWICH, Secretary.

Education Department, 5th March, 1890.

Now ready.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. 8s. 6d.

HOBBES.—The Elements of Law, Natural and Politic. Edited by F. TONNIES. Human Nature and De Corp. Polit. "C'est un livre à lire et à commenter toute sa vie. . . . C'est un chef d'œuvre de logique et de raison."—Diderot of Hum. Nat., recommending it as a class-book.

DIGEST OF MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S WORKS.

Just published. 8vo, cloth, price 15s.

AN EPITOME OF THE SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY. By F. HOWARD COLLINS. With a preface by HERBERT SPENCER. "I have read portions taken at random here and there, and have found them very well done."—*Mr. Spencer in Preface.*

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Post free, 6d.

RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication.

By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN.

Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without life torture from trusses used for its protection.

London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 19, High Holborn.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL. Edited by LYDIA E. BECKER. Published first of each month. Price One Penny.

TRUBNER and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

"FOR THE PEOPLE."

HUDSON'S SOAP

THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, LONDON, W.C.—Largest and First Children's Hospital in the United Kingdom.—The Committee of Management have the honour to announce that the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR has kindly consented to PRESIDE at the ANNUAL FESTIVAL DINNER, to take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on TUESDAY, April 22nd, at 7.30 P.M.

The income during 1889 amounted to only £6,000, while the necessary expenditure was over £10,000, the deficit being met from Reserve Funds which should have been invested for the endowment of the Hospital.

ONE THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS of £1 1s. each are URGENTLY NEEDED.

An URGENT APPEAL is made to the public for £2,000 towards the general expenses, and for £9,000, being the sum required to finish the Hospital.

FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.

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W. H. Pannell, Esq.
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Cecil Henry Russell, Esq.
The Lord Sandhurst.
Mr. Alderman Savory.
John Smithers, Esq.
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.

Over £1,000 has already been received.

Subscriptions and Donations may be sent to ADRIAN HOPE, Secretary.

HAM-YARD SOUP KITCHEN and HOSPICE. Established 1846.

President, H.R.H. The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

The Committee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS. Institution open all the year. Twenty beds in Hospice. Soup, Bread, Coals, Christmas Dinner for 1,000 Families.

Bankers.—Union Bank, Charing-cross.

H. S. Trower, Hon. Secretary.
W. Stevens, Res. Superintendent.
Ham-yard, Great Windmill-street, W.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of THURSDAY, March 13,

CONTAINS:

THE FORTH BRIDGE,
By M. Eiffel.

MR. GLADSTONE IN HIS LIBRARY.

"MY CAT 'PETER.'" (Illustrated with Sketches by Mr. LOUIS WAIN.)

UNIVERSITY HALL. By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS LIVES AT ALDERSHOT. (Illustrated.)

THE COST OF FURNISHING.

FAMOUS BIBLES. (With Sketches.)

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Health, Strength, Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.

Clarifies the Skin. SOAP

Sold Everywhere.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For Females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, renew the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the resebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure relief—Rheumatism, neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills then occasionally in the doses prescribed keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and replenish the impoverished blood.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—COWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose or bottleful will remove it.

"I have much pleasure in certifying that your Lung Tonic is a most valuable remedy. I have given it to a place in my surgery, have prescribed it in several cases, and can thoroughly recommend it. You are at liberty to use my name.—JOHN GREEN, M.R.C.S.L., Reading, Yorks."

Prepared by W. T. COWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.

Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

RESTELL'S TRADE SALE of WINES and SPIRITS in Bond for THURSDAY, March 27.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 21, Mark-lane, E.C., will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, MINCING-LANE, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1890, commencing at One o'clock precisely, the following important WINES and SPIRITS, principally without reserve:—

123 butts 2 hhds.	In Bond. SHERRY. Comprising Ia. and 2a. 6d. Dunn Wines, the property of various Almansa Shippers consigned to the Brokers for Public Sale.
1 butt 6 hhds. 10 qr.-casks	SHERRY. Shipped by F. W. Coates and H. Matthieson and Co.
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30 pipes 22 hhds.	SPANISH RED. Specially consigned to the Auctioneers.
12 puns. 100 hhds. 65 qr.-casks 200 cases	BRANDY. The Brands of J. A. Nor and Co., Ch. Martinet and Co., Paul Rogier and Co., Rouffet and Delamain, Martell, the Central Society, The Comptoir, La Grande Marque, Richet, &c.
2 puns. 14 hhds. 11 qr.-casks	WHISKEY (SCOTCH). Laphroaig Islay, Bowmore Islay, Scotia, and Dramshill.
3 puns. 28 hhds. 3 qr.-casks 2 pipes 3 barrels	WHISKEY (IRISH). George Roe's, Wm. Jameson's, and John Jameson's.
45 casks 5 pipes	RUM. FRENCH WINE. Red and White. MARSALA. and CLARET.
352 cases.	Château Branaire Ducru, St. Estèphe, Château Beaucaillou, and Château Tournebride.

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